

Jap Radio First Told Of Surrender To Allies

Message Picked Up By U. S. Listening Posts

Continued from Page 1.

first reports from Tokyo last week that Japan was ready to capitulate.

Domei is the agency for transmission of official information, and throughout the war was the principal propaganda outlet of Nippon.

The first word from Tokyo on the momentous decision by the Japs was brief, Domei said:

"It is learned that an imperial message accepting the Potsdam proclamation is forthcoming soon."

The Domei dispatch was recorded at 1:49 A. M., EWT., that is 2:49 P. M. Japanese time.

The Potsdam declaration, issued by the U. S., Britain and China and later subscribed to by Russia after Soviet entry into the Far East conflict, calls for unconditional surrender of Japan.

The Japanese last Friday announced to the Allies, through the Swiss Government, their willingness to accept the terms of Potsdam but requested that Emperor Hirohito be permitted to remain on the throne.

In the answer dispatched to Nippon by U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes with the approval of the three other principal Allies it was agreed that Hirohito might remain as the figurehead in Japan, subject to the directives of an American Allied commander-in-chief.

The Allies stipulated also that subsequent democratic elections must be held in the Japanese Empire to give the Japanese people an opportunity to decide whether or not they wished the Emperor to be retained.

The Domei announcement indicated in its report of the forthcoming imperial message that Hirohito had decided to accept the Allied counter-proposals.

The virtual confirmation that the Japs had thrown in the towel to bring to an end the most costly conflict known to mankind, came only a short while after Domei reported the Tokyo Government was deliberating on the Allied surrender terms.

Domei at that time said that the Japanese answer to the message from Secretary of State Byrnes probably would be available as soon as "legal procedures" were completed. Although Domei said only that "an imperial message accepting the Potsdam proclamation" was forthcoming, it was believed that the agreement must of necessity comply with the provisions regarding the Emperor.

EMANATES FROM HIROHITO

An imperial message would emanate from the Emperor himself.

There was no immediate elaboration in Domei press transmissions or Jap radio broadcast of the initial announcement.

In Washington the Swiss Legation which has communicated the Japanese messages to Byrnes said that at 2:45 A. M. it had received no official Jap reply to the Allied surrender demands. An attaché of the legation said:

"Not a thing has been received."

CABINET IN LONG SESSION

Domei in its earlier transmission concerning the deliberations on the note from Byrnes reiterated previous Jap contentions that the message from the U. S. State Department had been received in Tokyo only Monday morning. Washington dispatched its note through the Swiss on Saturday, Domei said.

"Immediately upon receipt of the Allied reply yesterday, Monday, the Japanese Government started deliberations upon its terms."

"The Cabinet has been in continuous session until late Monday night."

"It is understood the Japanese Government's reply probably will be available any time as soon as legal procedure is completed."

Domei admitted that the surrender demands had created a "very serious problem" for the Japanese people.

How The World Waited:

Timetable Of Jap Negotiations

By Associated Press.

Here is a timetable of events at Washington and the world awaited Japan's reply to terms that could formally take her out of the war (Eastern war time throughout):

Saturday, Aug. 11, 10:30 A. M.—Secretary of State Byrnes' statement on Tokyo's surrender offer. The Japanese Government's status was delivered to the Swiss Legation at 10:30 A. M. for relay via Bern to Tokyo.

12:30 P. M.—After conferring with President Truman, Senate Leader Alben W. Barkley announced Congress would be reconvened probably September 4 to act on reconversion legislation.

6 P. M.—White House sent staff home and said "There will be no announcements tonight." It advised newsmen to be on hand at 8:30 A. M. Sunday.

HALF HOUR EARLY
Sunday, Aug. 12, 8 A. M.—Tension increased when President Truman came to his office half an hour ahead of schedule. Crowds gathered across the street in Lafayette Square. Meanwhile, the Jap radio reported routine news.

8:30 A. M.—The United Press asked that the flash be withheld from publication and broadcast.

9:40 P. M.—The United Press

killed the flash, explaining that it did not know how it got on the U. P. wires. The premature celebrations kept going in many places.

"WE'RE STILL WAITING"
10 P. M.—President Truman went to bed.

10:25 P. M.—Ross announced "nothing has been received by the President, the War Department, and the State Department."

"We are still waiting." More than 30 hours then had elapsed since the surrender terms were given the Japanese Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

12 Midnight—The White House told reporters there would be nothing before 9 A. M. Monday.

Monday, August 13, 10:45 A. M.—White House said no reply had been received and Ross declared "It is safe to say the war is going on."

A Tokyo radio broadcast said the Byrnes statement had not been received until Sunday night, United States time.

About 11 A. M.—OFA announced it had halted printing of new ration books. Byrnes received the Distinguished Service Medal from President Truman in recognition for his home front war services.

"AT ANY MOMENT"
About 11:30 A. M.—China's Ambassador, Dr. Wei Tuo-ming, told White House newsmen "I believe the good news will come at any moment."

Pacific fleet units and bombers kept battering Japan.

3 P. M.—White House announced "No word from Japan."

5:30 P. M.—Ross again announced "Nothing new."

10:30 P. M.—Ross announced: "The President has gone to bed; there is no news."

12 Midnight—"The lid" went on at the White House and newsmen

Peace Their New Responsibility



PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK



PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN

PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATLEE

Bulletins

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—(I. N. S.).—N. B. C. Correspondent Max Jordan broadcast from Basel this afternoon that the Japanese surrender note will be at the White House in Washington within two hours.

Jordan broadcast at 4:20 P. M., E. W. T., this afternoon.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—(U. P.).—The Paris radio said today without crediting its source that Japan had surrendered, with the formal ceremony of capitulation taking place "at this very moment" among the battleship Missouri. There was no confirmation from any other quarter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—(I. N. S.).—The Japanese Domei agency transmitted today an imperial statement FCC monitors said expressed Emperor Hirohito's "extreme concern" for the "calamity caused by the United States."

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—(A. P.).—American Broadcasting Company monitors reported shortly after 6 A. M. today that Japanese radio stations had begun to contact all Japanese ships at sea. The monitors said the stations were transmitting the call letters "MAM," used by the Japanese Government to contact ships at sea in emergencies.

At the same time FCC quoted the Tokyo transmitter which sends Japanese-language programs to occupied Asia as announcing that all its scheduled new programs would be cancelled until 8 A. M. Eastern War Time—at which time, it said, a news program would be broadcast.

"EFFORTS" NOT ENOUGH
10:27 A. M.—Domei, Japanese news agency, said in a broadcast "The imperial decision was granted" and that weeping people had assembled before his palace and "bowed to the very ground" in their shame that their "efforts were not enough."

12:24 P. M.—The War Labor Board in Washington formally lifted the lid on pay for time not worked—if employers want to give a holiday for V-J Day celebrations.

11:15 A. M.—Swiss Legation in Washington told newsmen that it had not yet received word from Bern to indicate any Japanese note was in Swiss hands.

11:57 A. M.—State Secretary Byrnes again conferred with the President.

12:24 P. M.—Swiss Legation memorandum to White House said coded cables received earlier in Bern do not contain the answer awaited by the whole world. And surrender reply not yet received.

(This followed by minutes a new Tokyo radio broadcast that "the Japanese Government's reply to the four Powers is now on its way to the Japanese Minister in Bern.")

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NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—(I. N. S.).—Government officials said today that 95 per cent of the 18,000 prime war contracts in the New York-New Jersey area probably will be cancelled soon after peace is officially declared.

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Japs Deliver Note To Swiss

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Visits by the Japanese and U. S. Ministers to the Swiss Government office in Bern revived hope here late today that official news may be on the way that Japan has accepted Allied surrender terms. Such hopes had been dashed temporarily earlier in the day when it turned out that a Japanese note previously delivered in Bern was not the one which the world had been waiting.

The U. S. Minister to Switzerland, Leland Harrison, went to the Government office in Bern at 3:26 P. M. (E. W. T.), shortly after the Japanese Minister departed. Tokyo radio had reported at 12:01 P. M. (E. W. T.), that the official Japanese note on surrender had been dispatched to Bern.

The Tokyo radio early today said the enemy government had decided to accept the Allied terms. When the actual surrender note will be started on its way was known only to the Japanese. While they stall the war goes on.

The Japanese radio alerted Japanese listeners for a broadcast of "unprecedented importance" at 11 P. M. (Eastern war time).

That may be the first official enemy announcement that the Emperor has accepted unconditional surrender.

Hours earlier, at 1:49 A. M. (Eastern war time), the Japanese Domei news agency had interrupted a discussion of cholera cures to broadcast:

"Flash—Tokyo—14/8—learned imperial message accepting Potsdam declaration forthcoming soon."

Only the Japanese knew what they meant by "soon." White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross announced at 9:52 A. M. that the Japanese surrender note was expected here "some time today." About two and a half hours later he had to make another announcement.

MESSAGE LACKS REAL ANSWER
It was that the note transmitted from Tokyo to Bern did not "contain the answer awaited by the whole world."

The Swiss did not say what the note did contain. There was a possibility that it might be a long-winded Japanese protest against U. S. use of the atomic bomb.

Ross in his first press conference of the day told more than 100 newsmen that the Japanese reply to the surrender ultimatum had been received by the Swiss in Bern. He added:

"It looks as if our long vigil is coming to an end soon—that is, some time today."

ALLIES CONSULT ON RELEASE
He said the Allied Big Four were in consultation on simultaneous release of the Japanese note after its receipt here.

But the Swiss Foreign Office in Bern and the Swiss Legation here subsequently stated that the Japanese reply had been presented for transmission by Switzerland.

In his second press conference Ross disclosed that the Swiss Legation here had received at 10:59 A. M. (Eastern war time) from its Government the following hope-dashing message:

"Very urgent—760—Japanese Legation reports that coded cables it received this morning do not (repeat not) contain the answer awaited by the whole world."

The Swiss Legation shortly after noon handed this message to the State Department, and Ross made it public.

This development meant that Japanese broadcasts—and the logic of military events—were the only basis for believing that Japan at last is ready to bow to the inevitable and surrender.

ACTUAL SURRENDER ASSURED
One of the enemy broadcasts, in words sounding strange to Western ears, reported that "on August 14 the imperial decision was granted." In the light of the earlier broadcast, it was assumed this meant the decision to surrender had been made.

The Japanese radio went on to say that throngs of Japanese gathered before the Emperor's palace wept with bowed heads in shame because "our efforts were not enough."

When the surrender message is received at Bern it will have to be decided for delivery to the Swiss.

State Department officials said the normal procedure for the Swiss, after receiving the note from the Japanese, would be to prepare two copies. One, the official one, would be transmitted to the Swiss legation here for delivery to President Truman.

Later there was another Domei transmission calling on Japan's "100,000,000 (people) without exception" to listen attentively to a broadcast of "unprecedented importance" scheduled for 11 P. M. (Eastern war time).

Yanks Ready To Occupy Japan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Army and Navy officials revealed that an undisciplined number of American troops are ready to land on the shores of Japan "within a very few hours" after the actual surrender, not to fight the Japanese, but to keep down probable "panic."

A job for which they were well-trained and prepared—but to become instead an army of occupation.

Neither Army nor Navy spokesmen would estimate the size of the occupation force for Japan beyond saying that it will undoubtedly be a "big force" in order to keep down probable "panic and starvation."

In addition both military services have planes ready to send in medical officers and emergency supplies for Americans in prison, and to help the Japanese, who are found to be "in bad shape," just as soon as the war

is given that it is safe to land on Japanese soil.

In some areas, where planes cannot make landings, medical assistance may literally be dropped from the skies by parachute.

hospitals will be on hand to take care of the hundreds of American prisoners who undoubtedly will require medical attention.

James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, in his reply to the Japanese surrender offer told, the enemy bluntly:

"The Japanese Government shall transport prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety, as directed, where they can quickly be placed aboard Allied transports."

American prisoners in Japanese hands total 23,000. Of this number 18,150 are Army prisoners, 4,600 Navy and 1,600 Marines. In addition, there are about 3,000 civilians interned.

Russ In Jehol, Take 8,000 Captives

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Russian troops made a sensational report of 93 miles from Outer Mongolia, invading Jehol Province, and capturing Linai and Taperung, 260 miles north of Peking in North China, the Soviet communique announced tonight.

Units of the Pacific battle fleet captured the Korean port of Seisin, the communique announced, while other Russian forces effected landings on the Japanese half of Sakhalin Island, north of the Japanese homeland, and broke through the enemy's defenses.

In the first reference to Japanese prisoners, the communique said more than 8,000 Japanese had been captured, since the fighting began last Thursday.

Troops of the first Far Eastern front advancing into Manchuria from the East crossed the Mukden River and captured the fiercely defended town of Mantanking.

10 TIMES BOND QUOTA
Employees of the H. G. Hull grocery stores in New Orleans pledged \$300,000 in the Seventh War Loan drive, and ran up a total of \$3,555,000.

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Mighty Atomic Bomb Hastened End Of War



FIRST ATOMIC PILOT—Capt. Paul W. Tibbets, pilot of the Army's first atomic bomber, waves good-by before taking off on a mission that cut short the Japanese conflict and revolutionized all conception of future wars.



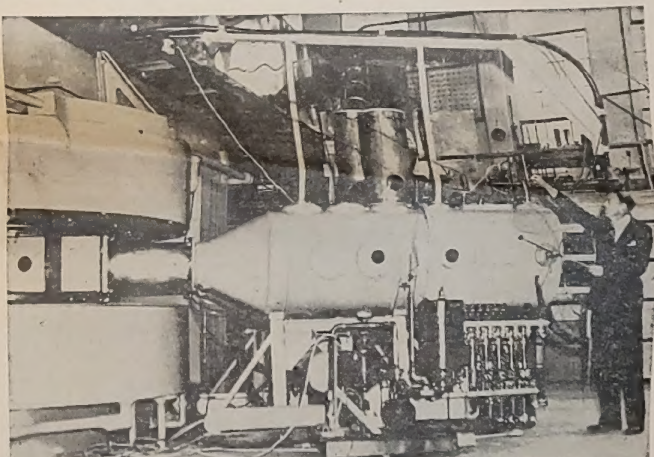
AREA OF BOMB'S EFFECTIVENESS—Approximate area of an atomic bomb's effectiveness is encompassed in this photo-diagram of downtown Baltimore. Assuming the bomb dropped near the B. & O. Mount Clare yards, the city would vanish to its eastern limits.



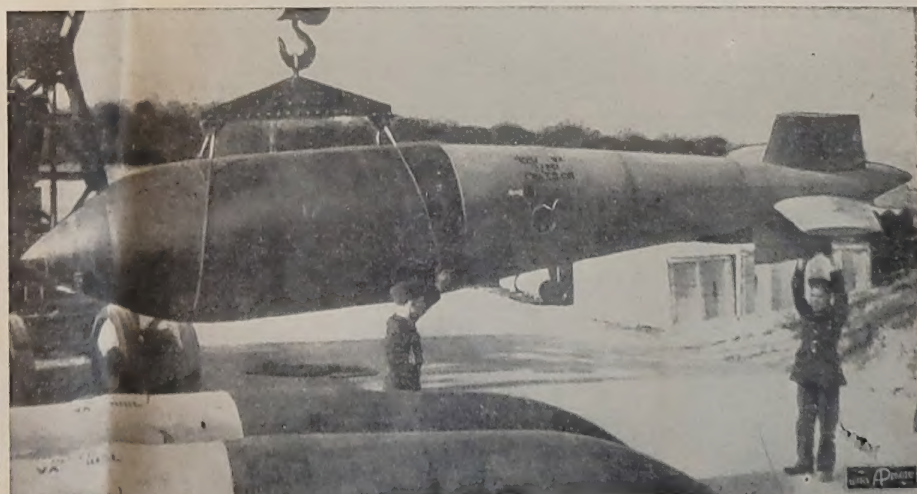
BALL OF FIRE—Japs report the first atomic bomb disintegrated the city of Hiroshima, killing more than 100,000 persons. A searing flame engulfed a four-square-mile area, disintegrating everything in its path. Deadly flame throwers such as the one in operation above, have a similar effect on humans, but heat from the atomic bomb is so terrific that all matter disappears in a cloud of dust.



DROPPED BOMB—Maj. Thomas W. Ferebee was bombardier aboard the B-29 that dropped the first atomic bomb on Japan. His effort hastened the end of the war.



ATOM SMASHER—Long before development of the atom bomb scientists had perfected the Cyclotron—or atom-smashing machine—shown being examined by Dr. E. O. Lawrence, one of the principal atomic pioneers. Control of unlimited power generated by unlocking the atom's energy was the next step. Scientists throughout the world sought this elusive clue. We won.



TWO THOUSAND TO ONE—British troops direct the lifting of one of their 11-ton "Grand Slam" bombs, considered the greatest instru-

ment of destruction ever known until the American atomic bomb brought Japan to its knees. The new revolutionary weapons have such tre-

mendous energy that one atomic bomb is equal to 2,000 of the 11-ton missiles which sowed destruction on Germany before its defeat.

City Celebrates Tokyo Surrender Report



VICTORY SCENE—Crowds, gathered downtown celebrating Japan's acceptance of defeat, as announced by the Tokyo radio. So great was popular enthusiasm that demonstrations wouldn't wait for official confirmation from Washington. Here is a typical scene on Baltimore street, where throngs cheered and waved flags. Spirit of victory was in the air; also a spirit of thankfulness war's end seemed at hand.



EVERYBODY HAPPY—All around the town today Baltimoreans rejoiced at receipt of news via the Tokyo radio that the Japanese had surrendered. The rejoicing took various forms. In this picture a young woman perches upon the hood of an automobile and flourishes News-Post Extra giving Nippon's surrender broadcast. Auto, with its decorations, looks festive. And so do the people about the machine.



BURYING HIROHITO—East Baltimore's Little Italy had a happy time today arranging and attending the simulated obsequies for Nippon's son of heaven, the Emperor Hirohito. Coffin is

carried through streets while the happy "mourners" cheer. At hand, appropriately enough, is a funeral establishment. Perhaps no other funeral has been carried out with so much happiness

on the part of the "survivors." They seemed to be making a festival of it. Photo was taken at Fawn and High streets.

Pearl Harbor 'Sneak Attack' Avenged



THE BEGINNING—1941—Four months short or four years after their treacherous "sneak attack" on Pearl Harbor which all but wiped the American fleet from the seven seas, Japanese war lords were sipping from the bit-

ter cup of defeat today announcing acceptance of Allied surrender terms, bringing to an end the greatest war yet known to man. Nineteen U. S. naval vessels, including eight battleships, were sunk or damaged by Japanese

airmen on the tragic morning of December 7, 1941. The U. S. S. Shaw, hit by three bombs, which exploded her forward magazine, lies a twisted mass of wreckage in one of the heavily bombed floating drydocks. Both the

Shaw and the drydock had been repaired and were back in service as the war came to a sudden end. All the other fighting vessels, except one, had joined them.



THE END—1945—American military leaders lost little time in recovering from the Pearl Harbor attack. Within a year most of the Navy's damaged vessels had been re-

paired and were back at sea. New ones were sliding down ways at shipyards throughout the nation. Planes rolled off assembly lines. Embittered Yanks, anxious for revenge,

swarmed over Jap-held Pacific possessions. With the defeat of Germany, America was ready to plunge into the heart of Japan. The new atomic bomb paved the way.

Two were dropped—two cities vanished. The Japs sued for peace. But Kushiro (above) was leveled by fire bombs a few days before the end.



ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ

GENERAL H. H. ARNOLD

ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING

GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

U. S. MILITARY CHIEFS WHO LEAD AMERICAN FORCES TO VICTORY OVER GERMANY AND JAPAN.

Chronology Of War With Japanese

1941
DEC. 7—Japanese bombers attack Pearl Harbor and other U. S. possessions in Pacific. Japanese Imperial Headquarters announces a state of war existed with U. S. at 4 P. M. (E. S. T.). Japanese troops land in Malaya, bombing Singapore.
Secretary of State Hull accuses Japan of making "treacherous and unprovoked attack" upon U. S.; said Japan had been "infamously false and fraudulent" in preparing attack while carrying on diplomatic conversations. Canada, Netherlands Indies and Costa Rica declare war on Japan.
DEC. 8—U. S. declares war on Japan after President Roosevelt's address to joint session of Congress. Great Britain declares war on Japan.
DEC. 10—Great Britain announces sinking of battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse off Malaya.
DEC. 11—U. S. communicates reports sinking of Japanese battleship Haruna off Luzon and a Japanese cruiser and destroyer off Wake Island.
DEC. 15—Secretary of Navy Knox reveals American losses at Pearl Harbor as the battleship Arizona; destroyers Cassin, Downes and Shaw; minelayer Oglala and the target ship Utah. Navy casualties given as 31 officers and 2,635 men killed; 20 officers, 636 men wounded.
President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, blames Emperor Hirohito of perfidy in U. S.-Japanese war.
DEC. 17—Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz replaces Admiral Husband E. Kimmel as commander in chief of Pacific Fleet; Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons replaces Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short as commander of the Hawaiian Department of U. S. Army; Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker replaces Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Martin as commander of the Army Air Corps.
DEC. 23—U. S. Navy announces Japanese landed on Wake Island. DEC. 27—Japanese ignore American proclamation declaring Manila an open city.
1942
FEB. 2—Manila falls to Japanese along with Cavite Naval Base.
JAN. 8—Navy announces Japanese lost seven warships at Wake Island.
JAN. 11—Japanese invade Bougainville and the Colinas.
JAN. 23—Australia reports Japanese troop landings in New Britain and Solomon Islands.
JAN. 24—Pearl Harbor investigation board reports inexcusable negligence on part of trusted officers in Japanese attack on U. S. Pacific Naval base.
FEB. 1—U. S. Navy announces "surprise attack" by surface and air units of the Pacific Fleet on Japanese naval and air bases in the Marshalls.
FEB. 18—Japanese bomb Port Darwin, Australian port.
FEB. 20—Bali invaded by Japanese.
MARCH 9—Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita appointed chief of Japanese forces in Philippines, succeeding Gen. Masaharu Homma, who is reported to have committed suicide.
MARCH 14—U. S. Britain report 12 Allied warships sunk and one damaged in Battle of the Java Sea between Feb. 27-March 1; Japanese losses included one cruiser sunk, two others damaged, one destroyer sunk, three seriously damaged.
APRIL 5—Navy announces loss of aircraft tender Langley, destroyer Peary and naval tanker Pease—all in the Pacific.
APRIL 4—U. S. submarines sink Japanese light cruiser and "probably sink" another near Java, and damaged five other Japanese vessels.
APRIL 9—Japanese captured

que reports damage to two Japanese aircraft carriers, two battleships, three cruisers in a sea-air battle near the Stewart Island in the South Pacific on Oct. 26.
NOV. 5—Japanese make new landings on Guadalcanal night of Nov. 1.
NOV. 15—Reporting on the battle of the Solomons, Navy announced American forces had sunk 23 Japanese warships, including one Japanese battleship, five cruisers, eight transports and five cargo transports; U. S. losses included two light cruisers and six destroyers.
NOV. 22—Loss of an additional U. S. destroyer in the Solomon naval engagement.
NOV. 28—American bombers raid Japanese bases in the North-western Solomons—striking at New Georgia and Bougainville.
DEC. 3—Japanese repulsed in attempt to land reinforcements on Guadalcanal; lose nine ships, including two destroyers or cruisers.
DEC. 5—Navy disclosed full facts of Pearl Harbor; reported sinking or serious crippling of 10 warships—including five battleships—and damage to three other battleships and five smaller warships; casualties included the killing of 2,343 Army and Navy enlisted men and the wounding of 1,272 others, while 960 sailors and

marines still are reported as "missing."
DEC. 8—Premier Hideaki Tojo warned the Japanese that their period of the war.
DEC. 12—Navy disclosed sinking of the transport President Coolidge in the Pacific by a mine; only four of the 4,000 aboard were lost.
DEC. 15—American bombers blast new Japanese air base at Munda, New Guinea.
DEC. 17—U. S. bombers raid Japanese base on Kiska Island.
DEC. 25—Tokyo announces raid on Wake Island.
DEC. 26—U. S. bombers, operating out of Guadalcanal, flew 580 miles to Rabaul, New Britain Island, to carry out a successful raid.
DEC. 27—Premier Tojo warned Japanese that the war was just "beginning."
1943
JAN. 1—Admiral Nimitz disclosed the heaviest single bombing attack on Japanese-held Wake Island since Pearl Harbor on night of Dec. 23-24; some 75,000 pounds of bombs rained on objective.
JAN. 3—Navy revealed action in Pacific off Salvo Island on Nov. 14, in which a U. S. battleship bagged 32 planes and later sank four Japanese ships off Guadalcanal.
JAN. 5—American warships

shelled the new Japanese base at Munda, in the New Georgia Islands.
JAN. 11—Navy announced the aircraft carrier Hornet (previously announced but unidentified) was lost in Battle of Santa Cruz Islands on Oct. 26, 1942; other vessels previously announced lost were identified as the heavy cruiser Northampton, light cruiser Atlanta and Juneau, and destroyers Cushing, Preston, Bonham, Walke, Monssen, Laffey and Barton.
JAN. 20—U. S. forces killed 1,032 Japanese in Solomons in four days of fighting which ended night of Jan. 17.
JAN. 22—Gen. MacArthur announces all Japanese resistance in the Bananada area of New Guinea ended.
JAN. 31—Secretary of Navy Knox disclosed at Pearl Harbor that he had been on a two-week trip to the Pacific; war zone; declared that Japanese would be wiped out on Guadalcanal in 30 days.
FEB. 9—Japanese announce their forces on Guadalcanal have been evacuated to other points.
FEB. 11—Gen. MacArthur reported Japanese decisively beaten in the Wau region of New Guinea.
FEB. 16—Navy announced two Japanese destroyers had been sunk or badly damaged in drawn-out naval engagement in Solomons; also reported loss of U. S. cruiser Chicago and a destroyer, unnamed.
FEB. 27—Saburo Kurosu, special Japanese envoy to the U. S. prior to the war, warned his people to take the Anglo-American "unconditional surrender" statement seriously.
MAR. 3—Washington reported nine air attacks during February on Japanese base at Kiska Island, in the Aleutians.
MAR. 4—General MacArthur's headquarters announced completion of naval battle with the Japanese, called the Battle of Blenheim Sea; communiques reported 10 warships and 12 transports sunk or left in sinking condition; 15,000 Japanese soldiers reported lost and 55 enemy planes downed; U. S. losses reported as one bomber and three fighter planes.
MAR. 6—Premier Tojo of Japan said that "1943 is the year in which the issue of the World War must be decided."
APRIL 3—Allied headquarters in Australia reported sinking of two Japanese cruisers and a destroyer off New Ireland.
APRIL 12—Japanese planes raid Port Moresby, New Guinea; 37 planes lost.
APRIL 17—Navy reported Kiska bombed 13 times more.
APRIL 20—War Department revealed full details of U. S. raid on Tokyo April 18, 1942; "Shan-

gri-la" was the aircraft carrier Hornet; 64 of 80 men returned—eight believed to be prisoners.
APRIL 21—President Roosevelt announced that the Japanese had "barbarously" executed at least some of the eight captured U. S. fliers who bombed Japan in April, 1942. The President served notice in his statement and in a protest through the State Department that the U. S. would punish the Japanese responsible.
APRIL 22—Japanese issued a one-way "ticket to hell" to any American flier who attempted another raid on Japan.
APRIL 23—Navy disclosed occupation of Island of Funafuti, about 450 miles south of the Gilbert group.
APRIL 23—Prime Minister Churchill pledged the British Air Force to join the U. S. in bombing Japan until "this cruel and greedy nation" has been stripped of its power "to molest the civilized world."
MAY 3—Navy reported 13 bombing attacks on Kiska on May 1. (Kiska was raided 145 times in April and 34 times in March).
MAY 7—Washington disclosed U. S. occupation of the Aleutian Island of Amchitka on Jan. 12, 1943.
MAY 14—U. S. troops landed on Island of Attu on May 11.
MAY 18—U. S. Army bombers raid Wake Island of Attu reported in its final stage, with the Japanese split into three parts.
MAY 30—Japanese Imperial Headquarters revealed that its garrison on Attu Island had "perished."
JUNE 14—U. S. submarines sank 12 more Japanese vessels and damaged four others.
JUNE 17—Seventy-seven Japanese planes shot out of the Guadalcanal skies by U. S. fliers in worst Japanese aerial defeat since Battle of Santa Cruz; U. S. lost six planes; brought down 32 bombers and 45 zeros.
JUNE 20—Gen. MacArthur started a broad offensive against Japanese positions; made landings on Rendova and New Georgia Islands in the Central Solomons; occupied islands off New Guinea and made a landing at Nassau Bay in New Guinea.
JUNE 17—Allied troops completed occupation of Rendova Island; shore guns and planes struck at Munda and Vila, on Kolombangara Island, northwest of New Georgia; Japanese lost 101 planes in 17 trying to prevent Allied occupation of Rendova.
JULY 6—Battle of Kula Gulf in South Pacific ended in victory for the U. S. Navy; incomplete reports estimate Japanese probably lost six warships and suffered damage to four others; U. S. lost a cruiser.
JULY 7—U. S. troops land on both sides of Munda, New Georgia Island.
JULY 7—Later reports on Battle of Kula Gulf revealed Japanese lost nine warships while U. S. lost light cruiser Helena.
AUG. 6—U. S. soldiers and marines capture the Japanese airfield at Munda in the Solomons.
AUG. 16—American troops captured Island of Vella Lavella, in the Solomons.
AUG. 20—In New Guinea, the Japanese were driven in full retreat to inner defenses at air base at Salamaua.
AUG. 21—U. S. and Canadian forces occupy Island of Kiska without Japanese opposition on Aug. 15; Japanese withdrew under cover of fog; no Allied life lost.
AUG. 21—Allied aircraft bomb Japanese air base at Wewak, New Guinea, for fourth time in a week; netted 33 Japanese planes.
AUG. 23—Navy announced occupation of Segula Island, 20 miles east of Kiska, by American and Canadian forces.
SEPT. 1—U. S. naval vessels and planes blasted the Japanese Marousi Island.
SEPT. 9—Japanese abandon Rekata Bay base in South Pacific.
SEPT. 6—in a powerful assault personally by General MacArthur, Allied forces landed on the Gulf of Huan, east of Luzon and less than 25 miles from Balabac.
SEPT. 17—General MacArthur

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

THE FLAG GOES UP OVER TOKYO

Chronology Of War Against Japanese

(Continued from Page 8)

May 15—U. S. carrier planes sink Japanese task force off Philippines, sinking four warships, damaging 10 and bagging 373 enemy planes.

July 8—American forces complete occupation of Saipan.

July 20—U. S. assault troops land on Guam, south of Saipan.

Aug. 10—Marines complete capture of Guam.

Sept. 11—U. S. troops land at Morotai in Halmahera, 300 miles south of the Philippines, and at Palau, 360 miles to their east.

Sept. 20-21—U. S. carrier planes attack Manila area for first time; 105 Japanese ships hit, 405 planes destroyed or damaged.

Sept. 20—U. S. Army completes occupation of Angaur, in Palau Islands.

Sept. 26—Superfortresses attack Anahim, Manchukuo.

Sept. 26—Americans virtually annihilate Japanese resistance on Peleliu Island.

Oct. 8—U. S. Third Fleet bomb Marcus Island.

Oct. 10—Carrier planes of Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet attack the Ryukyu Islands, innermost guardians of the Japanese home land.

Oct. 11-12—U. S. carrier force attacks Formosa, sinks 27 ships and destroys 356 planes; 45 American planes lost.

Oct. 16—B-29s blast targets on Formosa.

Oct. 17—Japanese fleet turns tail after approaching U. S. Navy forces off Formosa.

Oct. 18—U. S. submarines sink 32 more Japanese vessels, bringing their war-bag loss to 804 ships sunk.

Oct. 19—In a joint Army-Navy operation, General MacArthur lands his troops on Leyte Island in the Philippines.

Oct. 22—Tacloban, capital of Leyte Island, taken by American troops.

Oct. 23-27—Japanese Navy in vain attempts to fight in three battles in Philippines area; 58 of 80 Japanese ships were hit, 24 in the Philippines, 34 in the Philippine Sea.

Oct. 28—U. S. carrier force sinks 12 cruisers and six destroyers; U. S. lost light aircraft carrier Princeton, two escort carriers, two destroyers and one destroyer-escort.

Oct. 28—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell revealed as recalled from Far East at request of Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Nov. 5—Superfortresses bomb Singapore, with enemy reports of damage.

Nov. 10—Tokyo claims capture of Kweilin and Luchow, in China.

Nov. 24—Superfortresses from Balikpapan bomb Tokyo in first attack on the Japanese capital by land-based planes.

Nov. 29—Superfortresses make first night attack on Tokyo.

Nov. 30—American planes virtually annihilate Japanese convoy attempting to reinforce Leyte.

Dec. 7—B-29s raid Tokyo and Mukden.

Dec. 7—American troops land behind the Japanese at Ormoc Bay in the Philippines.

Dec. 16—U. S. troops occupy Ormoc.

Dec. 18—Tokyo reported evacuation of Williams as U. S. steps up Superfortress raids.

Dec. 26—General MacArthur announces closing of Leyte-Samar campaign with capture of Palawan, and calls it "perhaps the greatest defeat in the military annals of the Japanese Army."

1945

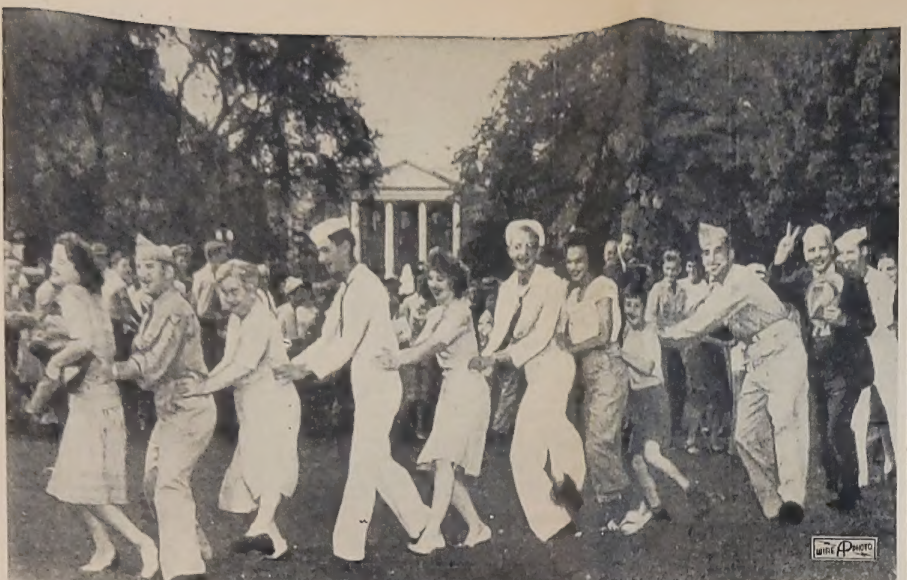
Jan. 5—Carrier planes hit Formosa and Ryukyu Islands off Japan; B-29s from Saipan blast aircraft carrier on Honshu Island, Japan's home island, setting large fires at cost of one Superfortress.

Jan. 6—Americans make two landings, unopposed, on Mindoro; planes hit 25 Japanese ships in day attack off Luzon, Corbado, with enemy reports of 600 planes participating in two days; B-29s better Bangkok, Thailand, and Cebu from Yunnan province; capture Wundwin on Burma Road at border; British take Ye-U, 70 miles from Mandalay.

Jan. 8—General MacArthur announces 32 miles hit in plane attack at Subic Bay and Lingayen Gulf, including airplane carrier; Japanese planes raid off airfields and shipping at Mindoro.

Jan. 9—Carrier planes continue Luzon blitz, shooting down 14 Japanese aircraft; Allied bombers hit airfields on Formosa; B-29s from Saipan blast Japanese airfields and shipping at Mindoro; warships shell Para-Musuh, in Luzon.

Jan. 9—U. S. troops seize Palawan in Northwestern Mindoro; Tokyo radio asserts that Luzon, on Feb. 25.



CONGA LINE FORMS IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE AS CROWD AWAITS JAP OFFICIAL SURRENDER.

landing attempt blocked and for third day large U. S. invasion fleet maneuvering off island.

JAN. 10—General MacArthur announces that invasion of Luzon began at 8:30 P. M. January 9, covered by blistering bombardment from air and sea; desperate Japanese air assaults damage but fail to halt landing force.

JAN. 12—Luzon beachhead widened 22 miles and maximum depth nine miles.

JAN. 13—Allied headquarters announces landing on west coast of Luzon, 22 miles southeast of captured Agaña.

JAN. 14—General MacArthur says U. S. troops have advanced 20 miles inland on Luzon.

JAN. 20—Series of Japanese counterattacks against Rosario repulsed; U. S. troops push to within 10 miles of Baguio.

JAN. 21—Allies capture city of Wundwin, Burma, allowing newly-baptized Stilwell road to be opened for conveyance of supplies to China.

JAN. 22—Americans capture Talaric, capital of Arawak province, only 15 miles from Manila.

JAN. 23—MacArthur reports 11-mile advance from Talaric with capture of Capas, placing U. S. troops eight miles from Clark Field.

JAN. 24—Marines beat B-29s plane late in the afternoon; U. S. lost 489 officers and men killed in the 25-day action; 15,308 wounded and 441 missing.

JAN. 25—MacArthur's men on Luzon capture Clark Field and Fort Stoenburg.

JAN. 26—First convoy rolls over Lido-Burma road to make first overland delivery to China since fall of Lashio; Chiang remains on strip 50 miles from the border.

JAN. 29—Americans capture San Fernando, 34 airline miles from Manila.

JAN. 30—Americans land without a shot fired on the Zamboanga coast of western Luzon, driving 11 miles inland from Olango naval station of Subic Bay at base of Butuan.

JAN. 31—On Asiatic mainland, Japanese claim capture of entire Hainan-Canton railroad with the seizure of Kukuang, sealing off China coast from Free China.

FEB. 8—Troops capture Olongapo on Luzon and seize Grande Island at Subic Bay to secure passage to Port.

FEB. 11—B-29s from India sink heavy drydock at Singapore, heavily damage other Japanese installations.

FEB. 13—American forces hammer to within 15 miles of Manila.

FEB. 14—American troops smash into Manila, rescue more than 3,000 internees at Santo Tomas concentration camp on northern edge of city.

FEB. 15—Superfortresses bomb Kabe, on Honshu Island, 280 miles west of Tokyo, for fifth consecutive day.

FEB. 16—Japanese Cabinet is reshuffled.

FEB. 17—American troops capture Cavite naval base on Manila Bay.

FEB. 17-18—U. S. battle fleet carried bombardment of two island into third day.

General MacArthur announced the landing on Corregidor Island by American paratroopers and amphibious infantry on Feb. 16.

FEB. 18—Marines land on two 1,500 miles from Tokyo.

FEB. 18—American troops capture Fort McKinley, in Manila.

FEB. 21—Japanese Cabinet reshuffled for second time in 11 days.

FEB. 22—U. S. troops invade Capul Island in the San Bernardino Strait off South Luzon, Feb. 21.

FEB. 24—Tank-led shock troops of three marine divisions sweep to heart of Iwo Jima island and capture almost half of island.

FEB. 25—American troops land on the Philippines land in tiny Verde Island, between Luzon and Mindoro, on Feb. 25.

MAR. 1—Manila broadcast said that troops of the U. S. 41st Division landed on Palawan, westmost island of the Philippines.

MAR. 2—General MacArthur stepped on soil of Corregidor Island for first time in three years.

MAR. 3—in Philippines, American troops invade islands of Ticao and Burias, in the Sibuyan Sea off Southeastern Luzon.

MAR. 5—in Burma, British armed forces capture the Melitilla group of eight airfields after drive of 85 miles in 11 days.

MAR. 10—U. S. troops break into Antipolo, 14 miles east of Manila.

MAR. 12—U. S. 41st Division captures Zamboanga, in Philippines.

MAR. 13—Americans landed on the port of Cagayan, in the north, capital of Mindanao.

MAR. 14—U. S. troops seize control of Zamboanga and Mindanao, in the Sibuyan Sea between Mindoro and Southeastern Luzon.

U. S. flag was formally raised over U. S. 41st Division, although Japanese pockets were still holding out.

MAR. 16—Admiral Nimitz announced that organized resistance on two islands ended at 6 P. M. March 16, east longitude time; U. S. lost 418 officers and men killed in the 25-day action; 15,308 wounded and 441 missing.

MAR. 17—U. S. troops invade Basilan Island, near Mindanao.

MAR. 20—American carrier planes elude Japanese main fleet in its island sea battle, sinking 13 to 17 ships and destroying 475 planes in two-day action of March 19-20.

MAR. 21—U. S. troops capture Iloilo, capital of Panay.

MAR. 23—American carrier, the Bismarck Sea, lost off Luzon.

MAR. 28—U. S. forces occupy Cebu, in the Philippines.

MAR. 30—Americans land on Negros, fourth largest Philippines island.

APRIL 1—U. S. 1st Infantry and marine landings on Okinawa Island, 400 miles south of Japan.

APRIL 2—MacArthur's troops invade Taiwan Island in extreme southwestern Philippines.

APRIL 7—Desperate air and sea attempt to stem American advance on Okinawa cost Japanese victory of their 40,000-ton battleship Yamato, eight other warships sunk or damaged and 391 planes.

APRIL 10—Marines capture Japanese Unit Bay naval base on west coast of Okinawa.

APRIL 12—President Franklin D. Roosevelt dies suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage in the "Little White House" at Warm Springs, Georgia.

APRIL 14—Marines advance to within 12 miles of the northern tip of Okinawa.

APRIL 16—U. S. Army troops land on Ie, small island just west of Okinawa.

APRIL 19—U. S. Tenth Army launches full-scale offensive against the Japanese "Little Siegfried Line" on Southern Okinawa.

American troops seize Balabac Island, south of Palawan Island and only 45 miles from north tip of Borneo.

APRIL 20—Gen. MacArthur announces that his troops have won control of the entire Central Philippines.

APRIL 22—Troops of the Rev. anti-seventh Division capture Iloilo; Peak on Ie, about four miles west of Okinawa.

APRIL 22—Infantrymen of the Twenty-third Division on Mindanao capture the terminus of the main highway to Davao and drive toward the city, 70 airline miles eastward.

APRIL 23—American forces capture Kaban, splitting Japanese communications between Northern and Southern Mindanao.

April 26—In Burma, British troops seize Tounpou, 150 miles north of Rangoon and 163 miles below Melitilla.

APRIL 28—American infantrymen capture Philippines summer capital of Baguio, in Northern Luzon, and complete the eastward crossing of Mindanao to Davao Gulf.

APRIL 29—Japanese suicide plane hits a clearly marked U. S. Navy hospital ship off Okinawa, killing 28 and injuring 33.

MAY 3—Gen. MacArthur confirms invasion of Tarakan Island, east of Borneo, by Australian troops on May 1.

MAY 3—British capture Ranong, the port of Cagayan, in the north, capital of Mindanao.

MAY 5—American troops enter the port of Cagayan, in the north, capital of Mindanao.

MAY 15—American troops enter the port of Cagayan, in the north, capital of Mindanao.

MAY 17—The 27,000-ton American aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt was hit by a Japanese bomber off Okinawa on March 19. Navy report said 341 dead, 531 missing, 300 were wounded.

MAY 18—British naval and air units sink a Japanese 10,000-ton cruiser in night battle in the upper Malacca Strait, between Malaya and Sumatra.

MAY 19—Chinese forces capture Foshing, important port on the east coast of China.

MAY 25—About 500 Superfortresses, dropping a large part of the Imperial Palace area, may 27—Navy discloses that U. S. submarines sank 1,119 Japanese ships, totaling 4,500,000 tons since start of war.

MAY 28—U. S. troops now control two thirds of Naha in Okinawa.

More than 450 Superfortresses took the great Japanese port of Yokohama.

MAY 29—Large squadron of B-29s drop 3,200 tons of fire bombs on Osaka, Japan's second largest city.

JUNE 3—Chinese forces capture junction city of Tainkung, 53 miles southwest of Luchow.

JUNE 4—Nearly 500 Superfortresses drop 3,000 tons of bombs on Japan.

JUNE 6—U. S. troops in Philippines land on Cape San Agustin and Balut Island at either side of Gulf of Davao.

JUNE 11—Australian troops landed on four points in the Brunel Bay area of Borneo on June 10; Gen. MacArthur reported entire Asiatic coast from Singapore to Shanghai under Allied control.

JUNE 14—American troops take Yau-Yu-Dake Hill, highest point on southern Okinawa.

Australians capture Brunel, in Northwest Borneo.

JUNE 16—British Pacific Fleet pounds Truk, in the Carolines.

JUNE 21—U. S. forces occupy Okinawa, fighting, except for two small pockets around Medera and Mabuna, ends on eighty-second day of invasion.

JUNE 22—Adm. Nimitz announced 2,573 American marines and 4,417 soldiers killed or missing on Okinawa and 12,545 marines and 17,033 soldiers wounded—a total of 36,558.

Chinese forces enter Luchow.

JUNE 24—Tokyo radio reports attempt by Allied surface craft to land troops on the Balik Papan Peninsula.

JUNE 25—B-29s heavily attack Japanese targets in Nagoya, Osaka, Akihabara and Gifu areas of Japan.

Chinese fighting prevailed in Luchow as Chinese troops push into the cities the moment Japanese surrender terms.

Okinawa campaign have crossed the 110,000 mark; communists revealed a total of 10,000,000, which 8,554 are prisoners of war.

JUNE 28—All Luzon is liberated, MacArthur announces.

JUNE 30—Chinese release Luzon, Kwangsi Province air-base ship.

JULY 1—Australians land at Balikpapan, Borneo.

JULY 5—Entire Philippines lands liberated, MacArthur says.

JULY 10—U. S. Third Fleet sends 1,000 carrier bombers against Tokyo, destroying 152 enemy planes.

JULY 11—Balikpapan Bay won by U. S. 14th U. S. Fleet begins first heavy surface ship bombardment of Japan's home islands with shelling of Northern Honshu and Hokkaido.

JULY 17—British fleet joins in hurling carrier planes against Japan.

JULY 18—U. S. and British ships bombard Hitachi port and Nagasaki, Japan.

JULY 19—U. S. and British planes blast hiding Japanese fleet at Yokosuka base, Tokyo Bay, sinking 32,700-ton battleship Naniyo.

JULY 20—Chinese grab Yiyang, waterway-controlled stronghold in China's "rice bowl."

JULY 22—First tanks from German front reach Philippines.

JULY 23—Ultimatum from U. S., Britain and China demands that Japan surrender unconditionally or face "utter destruction."

JULY 28—Japan will ignore surrender ultimatum, Premier Suzuki says.

AUG. 3—Japan completely blockaded by B-29s, U. S. Air Force says.

AUG. 4—Japs lash out against Okinawa, first offensive in 10 days.

AUG. 5—Twelve more Japanese ships surrender or die war.

AUG. 6—580 B-29s strike four of the 31 doomed Jap cities.

AUG. 7—Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima.

AUG. 8—Russians declare war on Japan.

AUG. 9—Russians declare war on Japan.

AUG. 10—Japs make conditional peace offer.

AUG. 11—Big 4 offer counter peace plan to Japs.

AUG. 12—Allied world awaits Jap answer on unconditional surrender.

AUG. 13—War goes on as Allies still await Jap answer.

Cruiser, 42 Jap Ships Wrecked in Record Raid

OKINAWA, Aug. 14.—(A. P.)—Record numbers of Okinawa-based planes left a Japanese heavy cruiser dead in the water, knocked out 42 other vessels and gave Nippon's southern islands the heaviest pounding ever delivered by the Far East air forces against Japan.

The cruiser, which attacking airmen said seemed to be one of the enemy's largest, was caught between Corcoran and Japan by night patrol bombers. Five 100-pound bombs stopped the warship cold. It did not open fire until the Americans had released their bombs and were well on their way. Ship definitely sunk including four freighters ranging up to 2,500 tons and 30 coastal vessels.

Strikes against the southern islands of Kyushu and Shikoku were delivered by 600 bombers and fighters of General MacArthur's Far East air force Sunday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—(A. P.)—The raid continued today.

AP Chief Strikes At News Frauds

Kent Cooper, general manager of the A. P., issued today the following:

It is to the interest of the public, of the newspaper and radio and of the Press Associations that there be no tampering with the facilities of the Press Associations, or any manipulation of anyone who is guilty of the incident of fraud as reported by that news agency.

There is a law against tampering with wires in Interstate Commerce and I hope the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation will undertake their investigations and that they will be successful.

Mountbatten Ready For Occupation

KANDY, Ceylon, Aug. 14.—(A. P.)—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, returning to his headquarters today from conferences in Potsdam and London, was ready in the event of a Japanese capitulation to convert his invasion units to occupation forces and to accept surrenders locally in Southeast Asia and the East Indies. Several hundred thousand enemy troops are involved.

Battleshore Or Okinawa Place Of Surrender

LONDON, Aug. 14.—(A. P.)—British sources understood today Japan's formal surrender will take place either aboard an Allied battleship or at Okinawa.

(Reports have been circulating in the United States for some time that the surrender would be signed aboard the American battleship Missouri, named after President Truman's home State. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz or both would accept the Japanese surrender.)

The ceremony will be held as soon as possible after Japan's decision to surrender has been confirmed.

Chinese Reds Hold Chiang's Attention

CHUNGKING, Aug. 14.—(A. P.)—The grave situation between the Central Government and Northern Communists now precludes the possibility of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek representing China at any Japanese surrender ceremony, it became known today.

The Communists, headed by Chen Teh, with headquarters at Yenchow, were reported to be moving toward Shanghai and Nanjing, key coastal cities, without which the National Government position would be seriously weakened.

To offset any move by the Communists to gain quick control of the ports, with their immense numbers of Japanese arms and ammunition, the Central Government was reported ready to fly to the cities the moment Japanese surrender terms.

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The Communists, headed by Chen Teh, with headquarters at Yenchow, were reported to be moving toward Shanghai and Nanjing, key coastal cities, without which the National Government position would be seriously weakened.

To offset any move by the Communists to gain quick control of the ports, with their immense numbers of Japanese arms and ammunition, the Central Government was reported ready to fly to the cities the moment Japanese surrender terms.

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Victory Fetes Start Early in U. S. Cities

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—(A. P.)—The Randolph street Biallo was jammed with thousands of merry-makers early today within a few minutes after Tokyo radio announced an imperial message accepting the Potsdam proclamation will be forthcoming soon.

Rands of revelers stopped automobiles, climbed on fenders and mobbed and cruised through the district. A false fire alarm was rung at Dearborn and Randolph streets, and air pikes cut apart as they difficulty breaking through the jam.

Hotel patrons hung out of windows and took paper into the streets. Motorists leaned on horns and backfired their engines. Girls planted kisses on the cheeks of servicemen and civilian alike.

For Jack Babcock, marine en route to his home in Brooklyn, said he had spent two years in the Philippines.

It was good to see the outfit of the pedestrians to the shelter of the sidewalks and canopies, but auto-drivers continued to keep up the jam.

Washington, Aug. 14.—(A. P.)—This Capital's victory demonstration began in the pre-dawn darkness today when jubilant marines paraded on a downtown street corner and let go with the might of war whoops.

It was then, shortly before 4 A. M., but the marine wasn't the only one ailing. The news from the Tokyo radio had spread where he stood, a crowd of 200 or so—mostly servicemen—already was gathering.

In scores of homes of officials and newsmen the good word was spread by the ringing of a telephone bell. The Washington City News Service had a list of 35 persons who had been in Japan.

Denver, Aug. 14.—(I. N. S.)—Denver's war was killed early today during Denver's wild celebration of the Tokyo radio news.

The victim was Allan A. Allison, who was stationed at Lowry Field, Colo.

For Ward Allison either fell or was thrown from the third floor of the Old Windsor Hotel and died 20 minutes later.

Manila, Aug. 14.—(I. N. S.)—Manila, trampled three years under the Japanese heel, burst into a celebration that may have no equal for exuberance in the liberated world today when a Dornier dispatch reported final capitulation of the Japanese.

Honolulu, Aug. 14.—(A. P.)—Lights went on again full force at Pearl Harbor last night after Radio Tokyo's peace broadcast.

Planes brighter than the moon as the Japanese attacked the naval base at the start of the war.

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See Col. Graham As Truman's Physician

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(A. P.)—President Truman is expected to appoint Lt. Col. Wallace Graham, Army medical officer, as his personal physician.

Dr. Graham, who served as the late President Roosevelt's personal physician, has continued in that post during Mr. Truman's four months in office.

Coders, Radio Men Have 9-Phase Job

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(A. P.)—At least four coding and decoding operations and three radio-telegram transmissions are involved in bringing Japan's expected surrender reply to Washington.

Here are the steps that probably would have to be taken to transmit such a message from the Orient:

1. The Japanese translate the reply into English.

2. The message is transcribed into diplomatic code.

3. Tokyo contacts Radio Swiss and the message is transmitted. How long the transmission would require depends upon the speed and number of operators employed. A Radio Corporation of America (R. C. A.) spokesman said the type of radio transmission can be operated at an accurate speed of from 50 to 60 words a minute. However, a message can

NEWS IN BRIEF

[Continued from reports of International News Service, Associated Press and United Press.]

GEN. EISENHOWER was guest last night at the Kremlin, where he dined with the Soviet leaders. He had spent the day sightseeing in Moscow. (UP)

U. S. S. MIDWAY, giant aircraft carrier, is due to join the fleet very soon. Reporters who visited her yesterday said the ship will be ready to leave Newport News shortly for a "shakedown" cruise. (UP)

CIGARETTES are being sold by the carton again in New York. Signs in windows say: "Light up." (INS)

OFFICIALS are probing the death of a 7-year-old boy who was found hanging at the St. Louis Training School. Earlier he had been in a fight with two teen-aged inmates of the school. (UP)

PRE. TRUMAN turned the pages for a GI pianist who played at a Potsdam recital. The artist, S/Sgt. Eugene List, says the President really understands music. (UP)

REP. LUDLOW of Indiana urges that the United Nations forever ban the atom bomb as a war weapon. He plans legislation along this line when Congress reconvenes. (UP)

FRENCH CHARGES that the Italians tried a sneak attack on the French fleet before Italy entered the war has brought flat denial from Rome. (AP)

GIs in EUROPE are awaiting Army decision on where they will go when the Pacific war ends. High officers say he doesn't want them to be too sure of getting home soon. (AP)

LIKE KNIGHTS of old, soldiers in the Pacific area have been trying out body armor. New armor is made of aluminum and nylon. (UP)

WPS PROMISE that larger supplies of paper towels, napkins, toilet tissue and paper straws will be available soon. (UP)

LIMIT ON "BEEFS"—Sign in St. Louis meat market says "Please abstain of butter to five minutes." (UP)

MASS PICKETING of Samuel Goldwyn studios by film strikers has been banned by Calif. judge. A similar order is due for M-G-M studio. (UP)

DOUGHBODIES of 35th and 45th Divisions are beginning to think they are forgotten men. Ten days ago it was announced they would leave for U. S. on Aug. 12 and they are still waiting it out. (UP)

GEN. COOPER, A. P.'s general manager, has urged the directors of the press to support the reward fund U. P. has offered in an attempt to determine who transmitted the peace flash Sunday night. (AP)

SOCIAL SECURITY is celebrating 10th anniversary. Security agency has paid out this far 10 billion dollars. (AP)

GEN. DE GAULLE will visit President Truman on Aug. 22, according to D. C. announcement. Future of French Pacific bases is slated for discussion. (UP)

PLEA OF SAILOR Roger Peter son saved the life of his brother, who had been sentenced to death in Conn. in a slaying case. (AP)

WLB LIFTED lid on pay for time not worked—if the boss wants to allow a holiday for V-C celebrations. (AP)

Social Security Ten Years Old

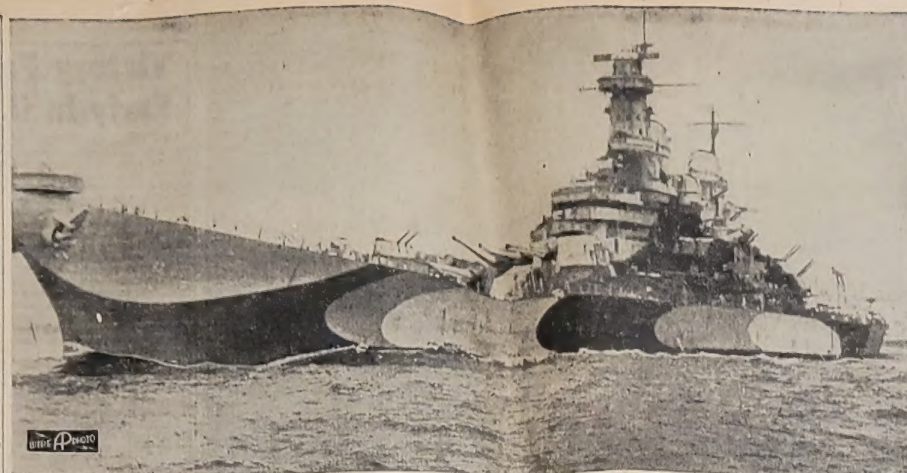
Today is the tenth "birthday" of the Social Security Act and, in celebrating it, Miss Lavinia Engle, regional director for the Social Security Board, told what this Government agency has done in Maryland since its inception.

Payments under the act in Maryland amounted to \$94,658,000 for the first of this year, Miss Engle said. She added:

"In June, 1945, payments in Maryland amounted to \$339,969 per month, with 19,044 persons receiving benefits. Of this number, 10,423 were men and women 65 years old or more; 6,098 were children of retired or deceased workers, and 2,523 were widows with young children in their care."

Laval Guard Held As Arms Smuggler

PARIS, Aug. 14—(A. P.)—Jean Malacarne, a guard at Fences Prison, outside Paris, was arrested today on a charge of trying to smuggle arms to prisoners in Fences Laval and others awaiting trial on charges of collaboration with the Germans are held at the prison.



REPORT U. S. S. MISSOURI WILL BE SCENE OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS
Use Of Battleship Would Be A Tribute To President Truman, a Missourian

Business Set For Big Change In Peacetime

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—(A. P.)—American business leaders issued statements of thanksgiving over the military subjugation of Japan today, combined in some instances with announcements of plans for a headlong rush into peacetime production.

Several of the declarations carried sober reminders of responsibility for keeping the peace that has been won.

The president of the American Can Company, D. W. Fligis, who was one of the first to speak, said his concern of 67 plants could divert their output almost immediately into civilian channels.

The company's output now was the highest in its history, he said, but he looked forward to an expansion that would require employment averaging 20 per cent above normal pre-war years.

STANDARD REPLY
The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced it had no major reconversion problems and awaited only an estimate of reduced Army and Navy needs before increasing civilian output. It added that shortened hours were expected to provide for the reabsorption of returning veterans without any reduction of employment.

W. Randolph Burgess, president of the American Bankers' Association and vice-chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York, said:

"Our first consideration must be for the returning men and women of the armed forces—under fire yesterday, a veteran back in our midst tomorrow. This is a direct personal obligation and is the greatest immediate concern of every American."

Of banking's position in assisting veterans on their return, Burgess asserted that "banks will see that credit-worthy veterans receive the money necessary to carry out their plans" in business or home purchase.

FACE RESPONSIBILITY
Ira Mosher, president of National Association of Manufacturers, said:

"In the midst of our rejoicing let us not forget this nation faces a great responsibility in the preservation of that peace."

Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, said:

"The great productive capacities of business and industry can be diverted quickly with the friendly co-operation of Government to the task of providing jobs for our returning servicemen and women and to supplying the urgent needs of our people."

Noting that V-J Day means the end of the no-strike pledge, O. C. Cool, director of the Labor Relations Institute, presented in a statement a sharp return in organizing drives and a recurrence of jurisdictional disputes.

Goering Lodged In Real Prison

NUERNBERG, Aug. 14—(U. P.)—Fifteen major Nazi war criminals, including Hermann Goering and Joachim Ribbentrop, were lodged today in a real prison. Until Sunday they were permitted to relax in a restricted hotel atmosphere at Mondorf les Bains in Luxembourg. They were brought to Nuernberg in preparation for their trial, scheduled to start in September.

At Your Service

Q. Does the Army Office of Dependency Benefits at Newark, N. J., take care of all family allowances for all men in the Army? I have a friend who says she gets her check from a New York office—Mrs. A. R. J.

A. All checks are issued by the Newark office for dependents of Army personnel, except if the serviceman or woman is officially reported as missing, missing in action, beleaguered, besieged or captured by the enemy, the allowances and allotments of such persons to their dependents are handled by the Office of Special Settlements Accounts at 27 Pine street, New York 5, N. Y.

Q. What kind of a ship is the U. S. S. Alexander E. Anderson? Where is its port? If I write to the chaplain of the ship could he give me some information on a certain person?—N. W.

A. The U. S. S. Alexander is a transport vessel. Information on the ship is restricted. On duty in this country and overseas, chaplains make every possible effort to answer questions from persons concerned about the welfare of relatives or friends.

Q. Is a person who has a medical discharge from the United States Navy subject to the draft?

A. If he meets the physical induction requirements and the other conditions he may be drafted.

Q. What type of ship is the U. S. S. Massey DD 787—B. J. L.

A. The U. S. S. Massey DD 787 is a destroyer.

Q. How did the WAVES get their name?—Miss R. T. K.

A. The popular name "WAVES" was coined from the initial letters of the official phrase "Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service."

Q. Will men who are still in the armed forces with war wounds with Japan ends receive muster-out pay if they are then discharged from the service?—C. B. L.

A. Yes, if otherwise eligible.

Q. In writing to the Veterans' Administration about a pending claim, what information should the individual give about himself and his service?—B. K. L.

A. He should give his full name, grade and organization to which he was last attached, serial number, date of entrance into service, date of discharge, date and place of birth, and always his "GI" (claim) number.

Q. Is a man in the service allowed to pay the premiums on his National Service Life Insurance by authorizing an allotment to be deducted from his service pay for this purpose?—Mrs. M. A.

A. Yes; this is the method of payment recommended and it is the one followed by most men in the service.

Q. My son, who is in the service, supports me, his mother, and his two brothers and three sisters. May he count us as points under the demobilization plan?—S. G. A.

A. No. Only children of the serviceman are counted. The determining factor is "parenthood," not "dependency."

Trial Separation For Ella Raines

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 14—(U. P.)—Film star Ella Raines today began a trial separation before deciding whether to divorce her childhood sweetheart, Maj. Kenneth Trout. Trout, recently discharged from the air force, could not "understand or sympathize with his wife's career," an announcement by Universal Studio said. The couple, married August 11, 1943, recently were portrayed in a magazine as enjoying their second honeymoon.

Injuries Of Eye Demand Skilled Treatment

By H. N. BUNDESEN, M. D.
WITH so many men and women employed in industry, injuries to the eyes, of course, occur with greater frequency now than ever before. Therefore, it is most important that such injuries be promptly treated.

Of course, the first step should be a careful examination of the eye by the doctor.

In removing objects from the eye, an anesthetic is put into the eye, and nothing is done until the feeling in the eye is deadened. Then the object is carefully removed.

Probe Detroit Fire Fatal To 13

DETROIT, Aug. 14—(U. P.)—Police and fire authorities today investigated use of inflammable liquids at the Export Box and Sailer Company where 13 persons were burned to death yesterday in an explosion and fire.

Held in the investigation were Phillip Hoffman, foreman of the depressing department where the blast occurred, and Michael Zaruck, who, police said, handled can of the fluid at the time of the flash fire.

President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) said he would ask for a grand jury investigation. Fire Chief Edward Hall said the company had been warned last April to install safeguards against inflammables.

Woman, 89, Has Mumps First Time

WELLSVILLE, Mo., Aug. 14—(A. P.)—Mrs. Elmira Cole had nursed three generations of children through the mumps but never contracted the ailment. Now at the age of eighty-nine, she is recovering from an attack of the childhood disease.

Pope Urges Japs To End Resistance

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 14—(U. P.)—Pope Pius XII expressed great satisfaction today over news of Tokyo's "forthcoming" surrender to the Allies. Vatican informants said there would be no official manifestations until an official announcement of Japan's surrender has been received.

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 14—(I. N. S.)—The Vatican revealed today that Pope Pius XII had interceded with the Japanese, urging them to accept the Allied surrender terms.

The Holy Father "cordially intervened, counselling Japan to accept the surrender terms," a Vatican spokesman said.

A member of the papal entourage explained that the Pontiff's interest in seeing an early end of the Far East war was increased following the introduction of the atomic bomb into the hostilities.

The Pope feared that the weapon might mark the beginning of destruction of entire races.

The Vatican spokesman said that the Pope "for the past several months had been urging the Japanese to cease their useless resistance since the Allied might was overwhelming."

Removal Procedure

If the material is on the surface of the eyeball, it often can be wiped off with a moist cotton applicator. If it is deeper, it must be removed with an instrument.

Some antiseptic is put into the eye to help prevent infection. The patient must be instructed to refrain from the physician promptly if the irritation continues, and to come back the following day for observation and treatment.

Symptom of Redness

Redness of the eye may mean that an injury has occurred, or that there is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the eyeball, known as conjunctivitis.

Inflammation of the colored part of the eye known as iris may also cause redness of the eye and there is a condition known as glaucoma, in which the pressure of the fluid within the eye is increased, that will cause redness of the eye.

Warren To Name Johnson Successor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14—(A. P.)—Gov. Earl Warren has announced here he will name a successor to the late Sen. Hiram W. Johnson at a Los Angeles press conference today. Warren said he will be a candidate to succeed himself next year and will not resign to become senator.

URGEE FREE KOREA

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14—(U. P.)—The Korean Society of Soldiers and Sailors, Relatives and Friends today announced a campaign to free Korea, uninfected by foreign rule.

Christians, Jews Unite In Prayer Of Thanks

The Protestant, Catholic and Jewish organizations of Baltimore offer prayers of thanksgiving for peace in the following quotations:

The Rt. Rev. Edward T. Heffernstein, D. D., retired Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland:

"Oh, God, Our Heavenly Father, in deep gratitude for the end of hostilities and the restoration of peace we dedicate ourselves anew to Thy service and to a fuller realization of the brotherhood of man and our place in the family of nations. Amen."

EVIL FORCES SUBDUED
Rabbi Abraham D. Shaw, pastor of the Egluwa Place Temple:

"God of the nations, at this blessed hour of the fulfillment of our deepest prayers we thank Thee with all our hearts, with all our souls and with all our might. Through Thy gracious will the blood and destruction of war have ended, and the forces of evil have been completely subdued."

"We know, Our Father, that this is a vindication of justice and truth is from Thee and that without Thee aid our own arms would have been powerless. May we then never lose sight of our eternal debt to Thee and to those of Thy children who have bought our freedom and peace with their lives, their sacred honor."

LOOK TO NEW WORLD

"Grant, we pray Thee that we may not yield to excessive pride of our triumph, but that we shall as Thy children devote ourselves with renewed zeal to rebuild the waste places, to aid the widow, the orphan, the wounded and the formerly enslaved. Help us, Our Father, to fashion wisely and well a new America and our new world that are emerging out of war's devastation and death. May peace henceforth and forever be the portion—the peace of Equity, the peace of Brotherhood, the peace which is of Thee. Amen."

EARNEST GRATITUDE

The Rev. John J. Duggan, assistant chancellor of the Archdiocese of Baltimore and Washington:

"Oh, Almighty God, a cry of humble and earnest gratitude comes from the depths of the heart of America to Thee for having answered its prayers for peace. We thank Thee for this complete victory and for having wonderfully protected the homes of our country from the frightful destruction of war."

"Bless, we beseech Thee, all the men and women in our armed forces who fought so bravely. Have mercy on the souls of those who willingly made the supreme sacrifice to protect our country. Finally grant us justice in an atmosphere of peace, trust and mutual understanding. Instead of suspicion and hatred, let there now be truth and charity throughout the world. Amen."

With Maryland Fighters

Three Baltimoreans have distinguished themselves in action—for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services"; the others for "gallantry in action."

They are:

Major JEROME F. KRATZEL, 2071 Nuth avenue, Legion of Merit award for exceptionally meritorious conduct as command officer of an engineer pelting distribution company in Southern Italy.

Pfc. VINCENT LANASA, 2906 Echolder avenue, awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action in France, October 2 and 3, 1944. He personally led a litter squad in search of wounded men.

Pfc. JOSEPH J. GERMAN, son of Mrs. Julia SHAUSEN, JR., 1200 Riverside Generalhause, 1200 Riverside Generalhause, awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action while fighting with the Third Infantry Division of the Seventh Army in France.

A block party today is scheduled by the neighbors and friends of CHARLES H. FUCHS, 1001 1/2 in the 1600 block of North Broad street, in honor of his son, who is serving in the Pacific theater for two years. In the picture he is wearing carrying which are said to be Navy good-luck charms. The photograph was taken somewhere in the Pacific.

A dispatch from Lado, Assam, India, reads:

"Eight soldiers from the Baluchistan Force recently completed a trip over the Stilwell Road from India to China as members of a convoy laden with supplies for our Chinese Allies. They are: Capt. JAMES S. WHEDEE, JR., son of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Whedee, 871 West Lake avenue; Corp. FRED PERRO, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Perro, 905 North Calvert street; Mr. JOHN H. RIGGLE, husband of Mrs. John H. Riggle, 2725 Cybura avenue; S/Sgt. K. Myra Lampe, 2157 Brookfield avenue; Pfc. PAUL J. CONNELLY, husband of Mrs. Ailsa M. Connelly, 2209 Ailsa street; Corp. WARREN E. KOTMAIN, husband of Mrs. Warren E. Kotmain, 231 Cedar street; Technical Fourty Grade CHARLES NELSON HUNT, husband of Mrs. Marie Hunt, 8 Old Cedar, Pikesville; Corp. GEORGE S. RUDISILL, son of Mrs. Anna May Rudisill, 1202 Light Street road, Glen Burnie."

Recently promoted to corporal and awarded the Good Conduct Medal was Corp. ROBERT L. BUMBA, whose wife and mother live at 1244 North Broadway. He also recently won the Expert Badge for shooting a carbine rifle.

Bumba, who served in England and Iceland for 20 months, is now serving at Perrin Field, Sherman, Texas.

He was with the Coast Artillery in A. F. in England.

Corp. JOHN D. FRANTZ, son of Mrs. Helen Frantz, Ann street, recently completed 21 months overseas, with an engineer battalion in the Southwest Pacific.

He entered the Army at Fort Meade in September, 1942, and prior to that time was employed as a wire repairman at the Western Electric Company.

Corporal Frantz now wears the Asiatic-Pacific theater ribbon with four battle stars and the Philippine Liberation ribbon.

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WOMEN AT GLENN L. MARTIN TRAINING SCHOOL HAIL VICTORY
Group at Baltimore and Aisquith streets with News-Post Extras announcing Tokyo's broadcast of surrender.

The Best Argument For Peace



Illustrated by New York Graphic Society.
In cooperation with The Washington Post.

Have We Learned?

IN THE first World War this country developed amidst hostilities a strong Navy, a large merchant marine, a highly effective Army with a corps of experienced officers, and an able and progressive aircraft industry with the substantial nucleus of an invincible air force.

These, with the proved adaptability of our factories and farms to the insatiable demands of war production, were the sinews of an unconquerable America.

But we maintained virtually none of these unriparied accoutrements of defense after the false peace of Versailles.

Because of a mistaken reliance upon the good will of other nations, and the persistent propaganda of pacifists, we fatuously disarmed ourselves.

We scrapped our new and unsurpassed battlefleets and let other naval powers—including Japan—outbuild us.

We parted with most of our merchant marine.

We disbanded our land forces and abandoned our munitions production so entirely that, when a world war loomed again, our scanty troops and reservists called up for "training" had to use broomsticks for rifles, farm trucks for tanks and fence posts for artillery.

We also forsook the air which our inventors had been the first to explore and our technicians the first to exploit.

With the materials, the intelligent man power and the wealth to be the world's most unassailable nation, we were actually ranked by military statisticians as among the weakest countries at the end of only two decades after the first World War.

As a direct consequence we have had to fight a two-ocean war against Germany, Italy and Japan—a war requiring the launching of a new and greater Navy, the construction of a new and larger merchant marine, the levying of a new and mightier Army and the development of a new and more formidable air force.

These requirements have been met, but at the cost of converting our whole economy to war production, of regaining our whole population, of incurring a national debt of hundreds of billions of dollars, and of sacrificing the lives or limbs of more than a million of our best young citizens on foreign fields of battle.

Speaking only as a commander of

the Army air forces on Air Force Day, Gen. H. H. Arnold presented a portion of the tragical tale of the past.

"But," he said, "our preoccupation tonight is not with the past, but with the future—AMERICA'S FUTURE."

"Past experience exemplifies WHAT NOT TO DO in the years to come."

"We cannot, we must not, make such a mistake again."

"The United States Army air forces are now the most powerful aerial striking force in the world."

"There is no chance of our being overtaken in striking power or in potential development during this war."

"ARE WE GOING TO MAINTAIN THIS POSITION—OR SHALL WE, AS AFTER WORLD WAR I, LET IT GO BY DEFAULT?"

Remembering how THIS world war began for us, and envisaging another world war will be like, General Arnold also said:

"The next sneak attack may not come 2,000 miles from our shores."

"We may not have a comfortable cushion of time to plan and build and train."

"It bodes fair to be sudden death out of a clear sky."

"It is a job for all of us . . . to give thought and effort to our past mistakes, our present position and our future policies."

"THE FUTURE OF AMERICA MAY DEPEND UPON IT."

All that is true—and not with regard to air power only.

America must have, of course, an air force and an airplane industry equal to our needs and our security.

But we must equally have a two-ocean Navy and a commensurate merchant marine and its auxiliary.

We must have a steadily progressing mechanized regular Army with a citizens' reserve of millions of Americans who have had "basic training" for military service as a phase of their education.

We must have naval and military academies on BOTH COASTS to prepare officers for the service of a two-ocean nation.

And we must have a program of INDUSTRIAL READINESS.

America in the future must be STRONG in ALL the essentials of national defense and WEAK in NONE of them.

THE POLITICAL PARADE

—By George Rothwell Brown

Special to The News-Post.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The United States is emerging from the most terrible, costly and extraordinary war in all human history, with the biggest Navy, the greatest air force and the largest Merchant Marine of all time, and as co-owner of the secret of the harnessing of atomic power to the purposes of war.

Nothing but incredible stupidity on the part of our politicians can deprive us of world leadership, for, despite the vast expenditures we have piled up on top of the incredible New Deal national debt, we are still possessed of the wealth to implement our arms.

The two bombs which blasted Japan cost \$1,000,000,000 each, the most expensive weapons of war ever created, but in the American lives they have saved they are worth every penny of what they cost.

BOMB LABORATORY

The United States owns and controls the only laboratory in the world in which the atomic bomb that ended the war can be manufactured, and if our officials of government are smart they will see to it that none other is ever erected anywhere on earth.

No other country has the sources to finance such a plant, and we shall surely be too wise to lend any other country the money to build one, and to obtain the materials from which the original atoms are drawn.

The United States is emerging from the war a free enterprise state almost completely surrounded, so far as major states are concerned, by countries that have adopted crackpot philosophies of economics and government.

OUR OWN FOLLY

Nothing but our own folly in imitating them can deprive us, in the years to come, of the enormous advantage this fact will give us in the world of tomorrow.

Fortunately President Truman has taken a practical view of the problem of American security in the future.

His position is a promise that the mistakes of the Harding administration are not to be repeated.

President Harding was elected at a time when the Republican party was by no means united in opposition to the administration of the Woodrow Wilson League of Nations.

FAVOR OF LEAGUE

Influential elements in the party in the Eastern States were strongly in favor of League and World Court. As a sort of compromise, President Harding called the Washington disarmament conference, and we scuttled our Navy, and thus deliberately gave up the supreme position in the world.

And even if we welcome mankind, what of it? Any normal female animal can become a mother, but not all can be mothers. Which may, by frequently doesn't, entitle them to medals.

The Challenge To Free Men

Following are excerpts from an address by Herbert Hoover, the only living former U. S. President, Long Beach, Cal., Saturday, August 11:

THE occasion today is dedicated to renewal of old acquaintances and recall of stories of happy days. Yet events which surround us, the specters of war and revolution stand behind every shoulder. They haunt every thought and our every word.

Every one of us has some relative dear to us in this war. Every one of us is making sacrifices that victory may come to our arms. Therefore, May 1, on this festive occasion say a few sober and frank words upon the great decision that will confront us!

The Sweep of Collectivism

Today Communism or creeping Socialism are sweeping over Europe. They are beginning in Asia. The causes lie deep in the holocaust of misery from the war, from power politics, from the impulse for any change from the bitter years which have passed and from the years of propaganda of a new Utopia.

A score of Fascist nations have shifted to Communism; and half a dozen nations once liberty-loving are shifting to Socialism. The most recent chapter is the Socialist victory in Britain. Whatever the particular name of these European systems may be, whether it be Communism, Socialism or the decayed term planned economy, they are all collectivist.

They all have a common base in bureaucratic power over the liberties and economic life of the people.

Little of Free Speech Left

In the extreme form they leave little of free speech, free press, free assembly or independent justice. The less violent forms claim that Government can dictate or operate economic life and still preserve personal liberty.

But history shows over and over again that bureaucratic domination the making of laws, the press, the courts and the police.

Inevitably and invariably the totalitarian "liberal" find themselves whittling away the freedom of men. Their Utopia is a will-o'-the-wisp that leads implacably to the swamps of serfdom.

You have seen a form of collectivism in our own country. You are familiar with the prewar growth of governmental power over our own citizens. To this are added the controls necessary to win the war.

Have you not seen with your own eyes the flood of bureaucratic violations of liberty and the moral degeneration which comes with this collectivist process?

Last Hope of Free Men

The Western Hemisphere is fast becoming the last hope of free men. We do not question the right of these other nations to decide for themselves. But equally we have a right to make our own decisions.

And yet we have been besieged by the missionaries, the propaganda, the fifth columns of the foreign bureaucracy. They are militant faiths that will seek to preserve themselves.

—By Elsie Robinson

(Presented U. S. Public Office.)

A TREMENDOUS amount of nonsense is written about mother's wisdom mainly beyond our little circle of personal acquaintance in which our own decisions played little part.

Take the painful business of birth, for example. You and I know in our secret hearts, sister, that nine times out of ten we'd yell "I've got it, I've got it, I've got it," and then we'd yell our heads off about it and yell we'd do it a bit of good. But nature, fiercer than our own will, drives us on.

And even if we welcome mankind, what of it? Any normal female animal can become a mother, but not all can be mothers. Which may, by frequently doesn't, entitle them to medals.

WOULD CONFER FAVOR

The truth is many ladies would confer a great deal of favor on the human race if they DIDN'T reproduce their kind.

Moreover, if the whole truth is to be told, the fact that brings home the bacon endures quite as much as the future generation as the hand that rocks the cradle. But do you hear any Theme Songs about Beautiful Father Love? No, you don't. It is doubtful if any human function is more overrated than the much-cultured "mother instinct."

The fact is no class of workers know less about their jobs or make more serious blunders than mothers as a whole. It's a long jump between bearing that human infant and turning that infant into a civilized fact, which most mammas entirely overlook.

According to tradition, males are the excitement-seeking sex, while females shun risk and delight in the peaceful seclusion of the fireside. But nothing could be further from the truth. No creature on earth craves excitement as fiercely or loathes boredom as deeply as a woman. But someone has to stay at home. So mama does it—does it at a cost no man can estimate. She will wear the yellow raincoat, muffs the clamor in her heart, shackles her rebellious hunger for adventure and enters into the loneliness and monotony, the despaired peace and safety of the Domestic Life.

So give Mother a hand! Not for the blinding noisiness, the poor, wretched, heretofore, which she actually hates; but for perfect love, which it generally isn't—but for a service which is more necessary than a Master Mind and even lovelier than a Heart of Gold—FOR THE GRIMLY GALLANT FEAT OF STICKING ON THE JOB!

Ernie Hare and Billy Jones. They began bicycling over the air in 1921.

Hazel Scott. Night club chanteuse, recently married a Baptist minister, the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, who is also a member of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Joe Laurie, Jr., erstwhile vaudeville, now a radio wit, says: "You said Eva Tanguay was born in Middletown, Conn. She was born in Marlinton, Canada. You also said Fannie Brice was born in Brooklyn. Fannie was born on the East Side of New York city—and I mean the borough of Manhattan. Two apologies, please."

(Distributed by King Features Syndicate, Incorporated.)

Odd Fact

An English bride hid in a packing case and was towed to France aboard a glider to be near her American husband, an American Air Force officer.

A. The first radio comedienne was "The Happiness Boys."

selves at home by expanding their ideas abroad, through poisoning our waters of free speech by their propaganda. There are persons who talk of the middle of the road. The middle between what? Fascism? Communism? Socialism? Thinking American people are allergic to all of them. We should have none of them.

The American System of Freedom

Indeed, the time has come when America should again proclaim our faith. We should proclaim our resolution to hold it. We should cease to apologize for it. Our first post-war purpose should be to restore it.

The American system of life is unique in the world. We made it. It started as a revolt against the curbing and suppression of the inalienable rights of men by the state.

Our structure of Government, our political, social and economic ideals and practices have, in all these centuries, been a vigilant defense of these rights against the power of the state, the power to use force, to enslave.

As we have over these three centuries built the American system from things of the spirit, it is not easy to define.

The Dignity of Man

The American way acknowledges the fatherhood of God, the dignity of man.

It knows no rank, no caste, no exclusions. It recognizes man's right to personality, to freedom of choice, to freedom of will and judgment; the right to think, to believe, to have faith, to dream, to speak, to write.

It insists that these inalienable freedoms of mind and spirit come from the creator himself, not from the state. It is the duty of the state to protect these rights, not to coerce them.

Our American system also holds to economic freedom. We hold that every man shall be free to choose his own job, plan his own life, to own his own home, his farm or his business, free to save for his old age and his children, secure in his savings. We hold that men shall be free and equal to adventure, to enterprise, to compete so long as they do not injure their fellows.

True American System

The true American system brooks neither tyranny of bureaucracy nor tyranny of business.

We do not defend economic freedom because of profit or greed. We defend it because we know that without economic freedom all the freedoms of mind and spirit will perish.

And we know that discovery, invention, competition and skills can never come from Government officials. They come alone from the initiative of free men.

We have proved the American system by raising the standards of life higher than any nation on earth. We have proved its power by winning the greatest war in history.

Business Tyranny

Our system has faults. It has lagged at times in discipline of business tyranny. It has lagged at times in provision for the unfortunate, the unemployed and the ill, although it has done more for them than any other system in the world.

And their needs can be supported only from the productivity that arises from the initiative of free men and women. In any event, reform and progress can come alone from free men.

It is to be "evolutionary" to be for free men then I shall be proud of that title for my remaining days. As a matter of fact, it is the only genuine liberalism.

British Socialism

The British Socialist program should bring home to the American people that this is no academic question. While their program is a creeping Socialism, their platform has been stated time and again—as ultimately to take over by the Government "all the instrumentalities of production and distribution, including the nationalization of the land."

Whether the nation which was the mother of liberty in the Western World will take over for the Government the title to every farm, every home, every business, and reduce every citizen to a servant of the Government remains to be seen.

But do you want to start on the impoverishment and servitude of such a system?

We Must Proclaim Free Men

We should proclaim again and again that the road to free men and to progress and prosperity is not to be found in the spread of governmental powers and bureaucracy, but in striving to set bounds to it. For these are principles of life from which no American dare depart, whatever the exigencies or even fears of the moment.

Today fifteen million boys have joined the armed services. They have gone into battle gladly and with courage because they believed they were preserving America for free men.

A million have been wounded or have died that America may be free. Those who survive look to a return to the free America they have known.

I say to you that for three centuries, from Plymouth Rock to this very day, the American way has moved men to deeds of daring, of unimaginable bravery.

They crossed a perilous ocean for it; they traversed the desert and fought men and beasts for it; they labored and dreamed and invented and created and bled for it.

They have fought four great wars for it.

Is it not a faith? Is it not a belief for which men die? Is freedom to be defeated by slogans, or foreign propaganda, or fifth columns?

You and I must not be marked as the generation who surrendered the heritage of America.



"BADGE OF HONOR"—Get acquainted with an insignia that speaks honor for the wearer! It is the tiny gold medal issued by the Government to men and women who have been discharged from military service after honorably serving their country. Whenever and wherever you see it, render tribute to it. Let the wearer know you recognize his or her faithful service.

LOOKING AT LIFE -- By Erich Brandeis

"More than four fifths of the nation, that is about 104,000,000 people, play cards."

So says the jacket of a book entitled, "Complete Gin Rummy," which I have just bought on the advice of some friends, who insist that I must learn this wonderful game in preparation for the long winter evenings.

Four fifths of the nation play cards and I am the eternal dummy!

Somehow or other I just can't learn to play cards.

I have tried bridge and poker and hearts and pinocle—and now I am in gin rummy. I like to play cards and I would

love to be a good card player, but I simply haven't the "card sense" as the good players call it.

304 million people play cards in the United States.

I know I am not one of them. What shall I do? (Copyright, 1945, King Features Syndicate, Incorporated.)

(Very little turch carrying is inspired by summertime romances. Most hearts are broken as the result of strolls by the summer seas. Recent statistics only about six per cent of summertime romances result in matrimony.)

In Boston the value of a dollar in price terms is now 75 cents as compared with the 100 cents it was worth at the start of the European war. That is to say, the dollar in Boston is now 25 cents less in buying power than in 1939, or so claim the Government economists.

Q. Who is the oldest licensed automobile driver in the United States?

A. That I couldn't tell you. All I know is Herman Hubbard, Meriden, Conn., was a licensed automobile driver at the age of one hundred and one. Mr. Hubbard drove over 300,000 miles without an accident or getting a traffic citation.

Q. We see you are now deciding arguments for and against.

Q. Not going high hat on us are you, Edward? Anyway, will you settle an argument for a couple of private first class tickets?

A. Has the first radio comedienne died?

A. The first radio comedienne was "The Happiness Boys."

Louis Azrael Says:

U. S. SOLDIER DIED IN STRAFING BY U. S. PLANE

By LOUIS AZRAEL

War Story... Not long ago a Crisfield (Md.) family learned how their son, a Navy chaplain, died. It is one of the saddest kind of war stories.

At Crisfield, Md., was a young man named Louis Azrael. He was a prisoner of war and he grew ill. Prison hospitals in Japan were miserable. So was the climate.

Finally, in desperation, the Crisfield boy and some other suffering American prisoners asked to be transferred, even if it meant going to Japan itself. Conditions might be better, they thought. They couldn't be worse.

Last December these men were on a Japanese ship on route to the mainland.

American airplanes swooped down, strafing.

One of the American prisoners who were killed was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Quinn, a former student at the University of Maryland and a member of the Protestant Episcopal ministry.

Athletic Note... In 1942 the Baltimore Orioles signed up a local kid named Bob Lansing, who lived at 813 Woodington road. They farmed him out to Lancaster, where he won 35 and lost seven.

In 1943 Bob Lansing went into the Army. A few days ago, in Germany, Private First Class Lansing, pitching for the Twenty-ninth Infantry Division against another

The News Behind The News

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Characters in the Peleian treason trial looked as if they had been borrowed from Daumier, the artist who excelled in caricatures of French justice into imperishable masterpieces.

Daumier presented weazened streamers, judges resembling pompous proprietors and jurors seated from the gutters late at night.

If any of his courtroom caricatures represented benignity, kindness, honest dignity—in fact, any attribute even remotely allied to the picture, it was not the historic conception of French justice occasionally raised by remembrance of what happened to Jean d'Arcy, Dreyfus, Dauterive, but the utter futility of justice among men obsessed with thirst for gold, preference or power. He portrayed justice on the parchment level.

INSIDE VICHY STORY The inside story here on Vichy and the characters of the Palais de Justice never ran far contrary to the evidence handed in Admiral Leahy's letter.

Von Wiegand Says

By KARI H. VON WIEGAND
Dean of American War Correspondents.

knowledge of Japan and the Japanese people knows that there is the key to the stability within those islands, although it has not always carried beyond Japan proper.

FORBIDDING PROSPECTS If the Emperor abdicates, commits suicide or is induced not to sign the surrender decree, we may be certain that for some time the Japanese marauders, generals and troops in China, Hongkong, Singapore, Java, Sumatra and scores

of other places will not obey orders from any other authority.

A veritable carnage of death and destruction may be the consequence, as Japan would then have nothing to look forward to except the British prisoners of war and internecine might in her grasp.

Nothing yet has been made known of the concessions made to Russia by Premier Truman and Premier Attlee at Potsdam and by Chinese Premier T. T. Soong in Moscow to induce Stalin to break his personal meanness neutrality pact with Japan, as Hitler broke his non-aggression pact with Stalin, and scarcely with more noise.

MANCHURIAN OUTLOOK The Manchurian provinces will be occupied, no doubt, by the Red Army with possibly some Chinese troops, though this is by no means certain, and in any event the Chinese may not be expected to go beyond Mukden.

Peking, the beautiful ancient capital of the Mongol Emperor, Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan and who took the name Emperor Yuan, will again be Chinese.

Aside from the islands in the Pacific, which we will doubtless keep for strategic purposes, the lion's share of the fruits of the American victory will fall to Stalin and Soviet Russia in Asia, as it has in Europe.

The atomic bomb makes America the strongest military power in the world today.

We have the power; we win the victory; we pay the costs; Stalin collects.

Communism and Socialism have the profits.

"That is the historic irony of our war for world democracy."

"I'm keeping my life uncomplicated this summer—I'm only in love with seven men!"

Army team turned in a no-hill, no-run game.

His division's baseball team is good, but it hasn't achieved anything nearly as remarkable as the softball team. At last available reports, that bunch had gone 53 innings without letting an opposing player reach home plate.

Even so, the team is probably no better than, if as good as, the Twenty-ninth Division softball team which won the European theater championship in England before invasion. That team was made up of three Baltimoreans—George Buckner, Maurice Jacobs and Eddie Iversen.

Business Note: Getting ready for postwar business, one wholesale distributor of radios and electrical appliances in Baltimore has just issued a letter to its retail customers.

There will be no "Can get it for you" promises from this firm, it promises, and it urges general abandonment of this once-popular policy.

The letter says, in part: "There were many manufacturers, distributors and dealers in radio and allied products. Competition, after the kick-off, or initial phase, will be keen... We are opposed to back-door selling. The function of a distributor is to merchandise through his dealers, not in competition with them."

We support our pledge with a \$10,000 forfeit, payable to any recognized charity on submission of evidence by any dealer, that we have violated this policy."

Political Note... Though State elections are a long time off, Ellis Levin, lawyer, is already being groomed to run for the State Senate in the Fourth Baltimore district. The post is now held by E. Milton Atfield.

HISTORY ECHOED IN PELEIAN TRIAL As for the other characters at the trial, most came one way or another from the cesspool of French political leadership before the war.

A legitimate case of treason against the world might be made out against them, a strong and honest democratic government in France would have kept Hitler out against them, and they would have been a disgrace to the opportunity of European involvement to attack us, and there would have been no war.

HISTORY'S VERDICT Their indirect responsibility will be measured heavily by the cool reflections of the trial. Now from raucous their familiar names and Daumier's personages have emerged to restore themselves, after the shooting is over, by pointing to a senile army man and saying:

"He was a traitor. I was honest all the time!"

By joining and trying to lead a calmer, less political and more honest French public of the day to hang Peleian they seemed bent on re-establishing their power where they left off.

LAVAL'S PERSONALITY Laval, on the other hand, has a mind perfected in duplicity from long and practical. No one could know for sure what side he was at any time, for the art of his mental mobility in commercial French politics of the day was what distinguished him in that sordid world.

This was the perfect type of mind to outwit debilitated Peleian at Vichy for the Nazis.

STALIN COLLECTS PROFITS OF WAR

By KARI H. VON WIEGAND
Dean of American War Correspondents.

knowledge of Japan and the Japanese people knows that there is the key to the stability within those islands, although it has not always carried beyond Japan proper.

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CUTIES By E. Simms Campbell

By E. SIMMS CAMPBELL



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"Yep! It's the first sensible hat I've seen you buy! We can put it on top of the bridge table when the boys and I play poker!"

PRIVATE BUCK



Copyright 1945 King Features Syndicate, Inc. "The World's Best" 8-14

"Look, Sarge, tell Bill Buck's finished with the dishes before you tell him his furlough papers came through!"

One Word Led To Another

By ARTHUR (AUGUS) BAER

If they ever want to keep that Babe Herman away from Brooklyn they will have to take him away in a sack.

I don't know much about the return of Peter Grimm. But it was no grimmer than Babe's third or fourth invasion of Gowanus.

The Babe proceeded on forced draft from the Pacific Coast League and made such good time we suspect he has a private tunnel under the Rockies.

He is now forty-two years of age. Keeler hit them where they ain't. Babe Ruth hit them where they never were going to be. Babe Herman combined the best features of both and hit them further than he missed them.

It was of the redoubtable sort, suggest Sam Leslie that I wrote:

"The ideal scoring team would be Sam Leslie battling for every-

body and everybody running for Sam."

You could fill that prescription with Herman and another ingredient added. That would be fielding, for it was of the Babe's efforts that I wrote:

"The fly ball that hit Babe Herman on the head was scored as a fielder's choice. The Babe could have caught it in his mouth."

At the age of forty-two he will do all right with Brooklyn. Brooklyn has always been a rest camp for the bizarre and the eccentric. Witness Casey Stengel, tipping his cap in right field and permitting a sparrow to fly north.

But Casey was a great fielder, a fine batter and ran the bases in the right direction. We have no record of Casey beating out a stunt to third personality. He always headed for first on the slightest provocation.

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Lowell Thomas

By LOWELL THOMAS

The quality that described Don Aldrich was singleness of purpose. That habit of mind which traditional American sports call "stick-to-it-iveness." That was the job, and Donald Aldrich stuck to it.

He shot down 20 Jap planes, but that was secondary to him, a mere by-product of the duty of protecting the bomber. He never flew off on a hunger of the seeking aerial fame in thrilling adventures, trying to pile up a higher score of enemy planes shot down, going after new victories to increase his stature as an ace. He stuck strictly to his aerial knitting.

His singleness of purpose was extolled in a Marine Corps description of his flying style. Speaking of his record of planes shot down it stated:

"He destroyed every one of them while doing a job he was called upon to do—protect our bombers. He is no lone wolf. He sticks with the bombers, slashing violently overhead, his hand glued to the trigger."

TERMS OF CITATION The citation that accompanied his Distinguished Flying Cross said:

"On August 28, during a battle with enemy fighters, he was painfully wounded and his plane was seriously damaged. But he remained with his formation and assisted in driving off the attacking planes, shooting down one Zero."

"On another September 2, with only the guns in one wing operating, he assisted in turning back a superior number of enemy planes, shooting two of them down in flames."

Don Aldrich's whole-souled adherence to the scheme of operations in which he was assigned made him the Flier's Flier.

Among the sky fighters of the Southwest Pacific he was pointed to as the one who embodied the most high degree of the quality that the Air Command values the most highly, fidelity to plan, the simple-mindedness of the pilot who dedicates himself to the highest degree to the task assigned to him in the pattern of aerial action.

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Let's Explore Your Mind THESE DAYS By ALBERT EDWARD WIGGAM, D. Sc.

Answer to Question No. 1. 1. Yes, five years longer than couples who were married even 20 years ago. This is because people now live longer, and to some extent marry earlier on the average—at least in the recent war years. Statistics show that where the bride and groom are twenty-five they may expect at least 37 years of married life. If they are forty, they may still expect 23 years, together. If they are only twenty, the expectation is forty-one years of marriage.

Answer to Question No. 2. 2. Yes. Many young people, especially young women, have given up marriage, a normal, happy life, and a home of their own because of exaggerated sense of loyalty to their parents, especially to over-protective mothers. I know a boy who might have been a great artist, but his mother claimed—not tied him to her apron-strings until now he is a disappointed, blighted personality.

Answer to Question No. 3. 3. No. It means today's GI has to meet higher standards, both mental and physical. The young men of today are nearly an inch taller than their fathers were at the time of World War I. There were nearly one third more six-footers among these young men than among their fathers. Whereas the average height of selected men up to May, 1943, was 68.15 inches in their stocking feet, it was 67.49 for the first million draftees in 1917.

Washington Scene

By GEORGE DIXON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Jimmy Byrnes was sworn in as Secretary of State in only 24 hours. One of the matters probably will be the recent question embodied in a local newspaper editorial, Secretary of State almost three weeks.

Before you go challenging my figures, please remember that the Secretary of State is only a Secretary of State while he is on the job here in Washington. When he goes away he becomes only a state emissary and one of his subordinates—usually the undersecretary—becomes Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Byrnes was in office only three days when he was called away in Potsdam. During his absence, Undersecretary Joe Grew took command.

TEMPORARY STAY Jimmy returned here August 8, but he will not be with us long. In fact he will have little more than enough time to relieve his laundry and be off to London. The London conference is due to last three weeks at least. It seems the foreign ministers have decided to postpone until after the London conference is over.

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PRESENTS PICTURE OF "FLIER'S FLIER"

By LOWELL THOMAS

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LIFE LONGER THESE DAYS

By ALBERT EDWARD WIGGAM, D. Sc.

Answer to Question No. 1. 1. Yes, five years longer than couples who were married even 20 years ago. This is because people now live longer, and to some extent marry earlier on the average—at least in the recent war years. Statistics show that where the bride and groom are twenty-five they may expect at least 37 years of married life. If they are forty, they may still expect 23 years, together. If they are only twenty, the expectation is forty-one years of marriage.

Answer to Question No. 2. 2. Yes. Many young people, especially young women, have given up marriage, a normal, happy life, and a home of their own because of exaggerated sense of loyalty to their parents, especially to over-protective mothers. I know a boy who might have been a great artist, but his mother claimed—not tied him to her apron-strings until now he is a disappointed, blighted personality.

Answer to Question No. 3. 3. No. It means today's GI has to meet higher standards, both mental and physical. The young men of today are nearly an inch taller than their fathers were at the time of World War I. There were nearly one third more six-footers among these young men than among their fathers. Whereas the average height of selected men up to May, 1943, was 68.15 inches in their stocking feet, it was 67.49 for the first million draftees in 1917.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Jimmy Byrnes was sworn in as Secretary of State in only 24 hours. One of the matters probably will be the recent question embodied in a local newspaper editorial, Secretary of State almost three weeks.

Before you go challenging my figures, please remember that the Secretary of State is only a Secretary of State while he is on the job here in Washington. When he goes away he becomes only a state emissary and one of his subordinates—usually the undersecretary—becomes Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Byrnes was in office only three days when he was called away in Potsdam. During his absence, Undersecretary Joe Grew took command.

TEMPORARY STAY Jimmy returned here August 8, but he will not be with us long. In fact he will have little more than enough time to relieve his laundry and be off to London. The London conference is due to last three weeks at least. It seems the foreign ministers have decided to postpone until after the London conference is over.

One of the matters probably will be the recent question embodied in a local newspaper editorial, Secretary of State almost three weeks.

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Susie Q. Smith

By Linda and Jerry Walter



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"I'm keeping my life uncomplicated this summer—I'm only in love with seven men!"

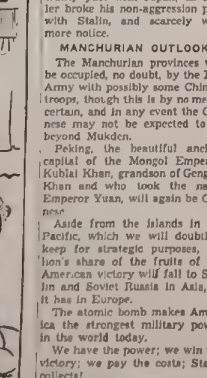
"That is the historic irony of our war for world democracy."

"I'm keeping my life uncomplicated this summer—I'm only in love with seven men!"

"That is the historic irony of our war for world democracy."

BEST LAUGHS OF '45

Today: SALO ROTH



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"I'm keeping my life uncomplicated this summer—I'm only in love with seven men!"

"That is the historic irony of our war for world democracy."

"I'm keeping my life uncomplicated this summer—I'm only in love with seven men!"

"That is the historic irony of our war for world democracy."

THE DRINKER

I fear not rain nor wind, O Zeus, Imperious Olympian king! Thy thunderbolt's bright blinding shen.

His deafening crash, I sit serene. Above thy storm of sun, I sing! Have I not drunk of soma juice, Of honey, of Hippocrene? Drunk deep of clear Pnidian spring?

—HARRY COWELL.

WISHING WELL

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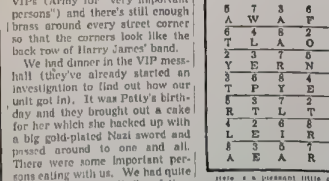
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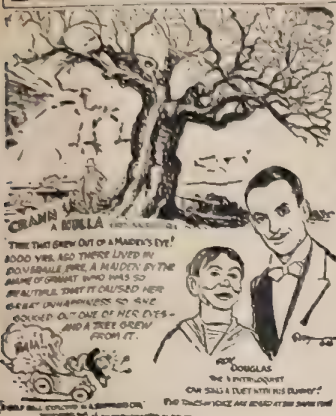
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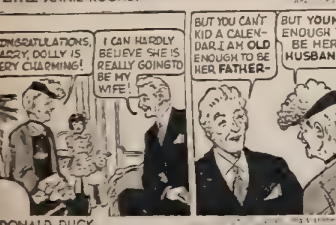
Believe It or Not! by RIPLEY



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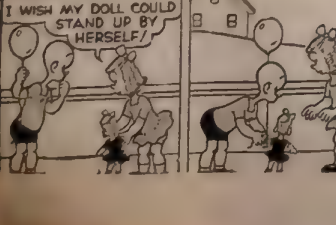
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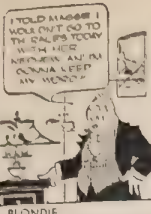


HEBOP
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BRINGING UP FATHER

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Private Bregar Abroad

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DOUBLE TROUBLE

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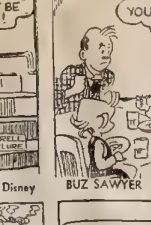
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FEED YOU!?

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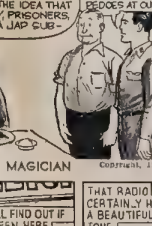
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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

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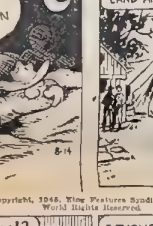
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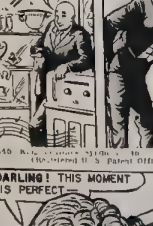
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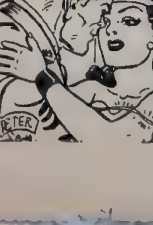
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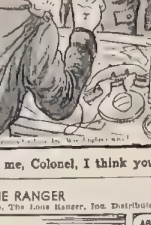


WONDER WOMAN

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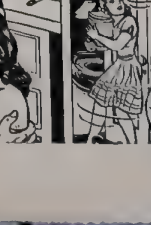
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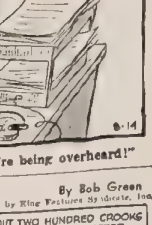


JEWELRY

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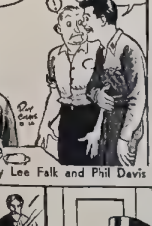
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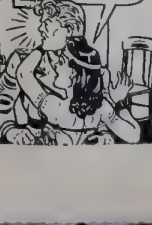
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By Charles Moulton



LATSHA W SEEMED TO BE SWINGING INTO MAJORS

RODGER H. PIPPEN'S A Swim Set For August 25 At Lakewood

The war's end means that Joe Louis, in town to referee in the public carnival staged at the Stadium last night by the Baltimore Police Department, will begin planning and preparing immediately for the defense of his heavyweight title.

Before he takes on Billy Gunn in a fight for which the country has been waiting since 1931, and a fight which promises to equal Joe's frankly admits that his fighting blade has been dulled somewhat by his lack of real competitive boxing since he put away Abe Simon in six rounds in New York city on the night of March 27, 1932.

For that last with Simon, Joe weighed 207½ pounds, his top poundage for a ring clash.

This morning the Brown Bomber weighed 215 pounds. That means he is right now in fairly good condition and will not have to melt away quite so fast.

As he officiated in the final bout last night, in which Vic Delli-court, 158½, of New York, punched his way to a fourth round stoppage, Joe's waistline was trim and there were no indications of fat around his chin or neck.

Secret Training
His appearance was in marked contrast to his figure when he visited Baltimore a few months back. At that time he confessed to being a secret he revealed: Having been optimistic about the early defeat of the Japs, he has been spending all time possible in preparing for his return to the ring. He has been working on the bag and walking in the streets.

For instance, when he arrived here yesterday, around 3 P. M., he found his Baltimore friend, Wee Willie Adams, and headed for a round of golf at Carroll Park. Joe's score over that course, which has been improved with grass greens, was 75. Willie shot a 78.

Incidentally, his lowest score was a 68 he fired over a course in Chicago. He's just as proud of that as if he had won a fight.

Legs Are All-Important
Joe is wise in thinking about his legs. Jack Dempsey learned a lesson along those lines, to his sorrow. When he fought Gene Tunney for the first time on that rainy night of September 23, 1926, except New York on September 14, 1923. Jack didn't consider Tunney a real serious opponent and in consequence he neglected his road work while training in Atlantic City. When the bell rang Dempsey's legs betrayed him, and even in the first round he found he couldn't move. Between the first and second rounds Jack's seconds began to work on his limbs. And that was a bad sign.

Of course, Billy Gunn is in exactly the same boat as the champion and, as he depends more on footwork, the long lay-off may be even more of a disadvantage.

In the matter of age Tony can have the advantage. He is twenty-eight, while Louis is thirty-one.

The Paid Attendance
The paid attendance at last night's fight was 16,041, and when all the returns are in the amount is expected to be around the one hundred and twenty thousand mark. That money will go to the widows' pension fund of the Police Department and you couldn't find a more worthy cause. Commissioner Atkinson and Secretary Brennan, of the Police Department, are very grateful to Max Waxman, Lou Fisher and George Goldberg, of the Century Athletic Club, for their splendid work in arranging the affair. While Joe Louis was in town Detective Lloyd G. Johnson acted as his bodyguard.

In the third 10-rounder Larry Jackson, 128, Cleveland, won by T. K. O. in the seventh round after Al Fleming, 124½, New York. Pennino's eye was so badly that the commission doctor ordered the bout stopped.

The bout started off slowly, but rapidly developed into a young war, with both boys giving everything they had. On several occasions they fought after the bell and Referee Leonard had to use force to part them. Up until the fight was stopped Jackson was leading. Pennino showed real promise as a puncher, but he couldn't get his big shot home. He fired freely with both hands and gets his body back at his punches.

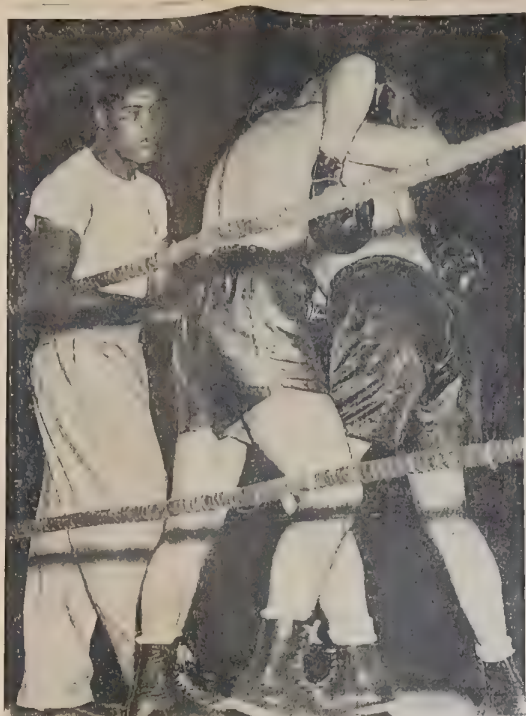
Comeback Fails
Steve Mamakos, the Golden Greek, 164½, Washington, was unimpaired in his comeback and was stopped by Reedy Evans, 171½, Patterson, N. J., in the sixth round. This was Mamakos' first civilian fight in over two years. He started out as the Golden Greek of old, throwing punches from all angles, but soon ran out of steam, and from the fourth round on was a target for Evans' hard rights.

In the sixth and final round Mamakos went down twice for nine counts, but on the third trip to the canvas couldn't get up in time and was counted out. This bout was refereed by Set Ruby Goldstein, who did a good job and handled the fighters well.

Allen Wins
Johnny Allen, 204, Philadelphia, won an unanimous decision over Deemo Ales, 205, New York. This was a slugfest from the start, with both boys throwing and connecting with their Sunday punches for the entire 10 rounds. Allen cut Ales' right eye in the fourth and had him on the verge of a kayo in the seventh, but couldn't summon enough power to put over the finishing punch.

In the opening four-rounder Mario Averillo, 136½, kayoed Reggie Johnson, 134, in the second round. Both are local boys.

Mystery Girl's Selections
At Garden State
Best Bet—Holly Six Race



JOE LOUIS AS REFEREE—Here you see the heavyweight champion as he moved in to part Coley Welch (left) and Vic Delliourt as they clinched on the ropes in the final bout on the card last night at the Stadium. Joe's waistline, as you can see, looks trim, and the heavy champ will begin at once to get into shape for the defense of his crown. Delliourt won this bout.

Glen Wild's

COMMENT AT GARDEN STATE

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs, three-year-olds.
FAIR BID, 109—Good chance in this field.
FLEXICO, 109—Surprises occasionally.
GOMBEEN MAN, 109—Has some speed.
TOLAWAY, 109—Could take it all.
MARBARKA, 120—Should graduate here.
SIR JINX, 115—Bet on several times.
TAP LIGHTLY, 120—Capable of contention.
PILATE'S FUN, 120—Chance in the money.
THIRD—Six furlongs, two-year-olds.
REGDIE, 120—Speed in workout.
JOEY MATHEWS, 108—Chance to surprise.
JITTERY JOE, 120—May be good thing.
BARBED WIRE, 120—Contender here.
FOURTH—Mile and one eighth, four-year-olds and up.
OUR BLEN, 110—Closed ground in last.
CASH O' BOY, 116—The one to beat.
ATTACHE, 114—Speed at times.
FOUNDT OUT, 111—Should beat rest safe.
FIFTH—Mile and one sixteenth, four-year-olds and up.
BLUE PROF, 115—Some class should check here.
FAIR ANN, 109—Improved.
BLACK ORCHER, 112—Has beaten some good ones.
CANNIKIN, 108—Shows speed on occasions.
SIXTH—One mile, three-year-olds and up.
ALFIO, 114—Excellent chance at weight.
ALEXIS, 106—Has beaten some good ones.
HE ROLLS, 117—Always dangerous.
BROKE EVEN, 110—Chance to be a close.
SEVENTH—Six furlongs, four-year-olds and up.
BOMBSIGHT, 110—Close up in last race.
NORA BELLE, 110—Showing improvement.
FLINTEE, 110—Last race good.
ENTERTAINMENT, 106—Has had many chances.
EIGHTH—One mile three and four year olds.
LIMEHOUSE, 110—Chance in this field.
SARAWAK, 110—Should have been last.
JETSAM, 109—Bet on recently.
Five pounds claimed for older.
BEST BET—LIMEHOUSE, Eighth Race.

GRID COACH PICKS
GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 14
(A. P.)—The Greenville News said A. Paul McLeod had resigned as athletic director and head football coach at Furman University.

Longshot Jim Picks:
At Garden State
SIR JINX, 2nd Race.
BRIGHT WAVE, 3rd Race.
LIMEHOUSE, 8th Race.

INTERSTATE LEAGUE
Atkinson, 19-21; Tok, 10-15; Lancaster, 7; Wilmington, 8

Garden State Parlay
OUR BLEN, Fourth Race.
SARAWAK, Eighth Race.

Indians Acquire Podgajny, Bird Hurler, For '46 Season

By HUGH TRADER, JR.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—With the announcement today that Firemen Johnny Podgajny has been sold to Cleveland, thereby joining teammate Sherman Lollar in the next Oriole player who likely will be moving up to the majors is graceful Bob Latahau, president of the Philadelphia Athletics. O'Donnell, who told this report several days ago, had had Athletics in the event he was not grabbed by Cleveland, admitted that he is here now to look over the smooth-working first sacker. The A's are shopping for Dick Siebert's successor.

EYE ON KAHN
The final choice is, though not by O'Donnell, that the Athletic scout likewise has his eye on Billy Lou Kahn, who has bled a lot of money in the trip and improved greatly in the outfield.

Latahau is hitting .262 for the season, a record including 10 home runs, 10 triples and 67 runs batted in, while Kahn is up to .291 and leads the Orioles in doubles with 21 even though he has played less than any regular.

Of course, the possibility still exists that Cleveland may yet step in and make a deal for Latahau. The Indians were very much interested in Bob a week ago, but since then Lee Fleming, who has popped into the picture at Cleveland.

BIRDS SPLIT
The sale of Podgajny, who was right back in their again last night to work in his fifty-fourth game of the year (the record is sixty-one), you know, the Orioles split another double-header with the Royals to hold their ground, does not surprise anyone but plagues everybody. The Orioles, who have two more home games in this series, have a chance in the majors and figures to help any big league club if he does not stay up, however Tommy Thomas will claim him immediately.

Though Podgajny was Cleveland's last pick, he is not yet agreed-upon \$10,000 figure. Manager Thomas made a deal with the Indians whereby he will get less cash for Fireman John and

Continued On Second Sports Page.

GABY'S COMMENT AT GARDEN STATE

Selections Made by Earl Track.

BEST BET—HOLLY SIX Race.

FIRST RACE—Purse \$1,000. 5-year-olds claiming 6 furlongs.
1. HOLLY SIX, 109. Should check here. Hutton 5-1
2. TOLAWAY, 109. Malden has speed. Hutton 5-1
3. TOLAWAY, 109. Malden has speed. Hutton 5-1
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